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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1871. NO. 107.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

THE DOOMED CITY.

Interesting Letter from Paris.

What the Luxuries of Life Cost—Rats a Dollar a Pair—Cats Four Dollars Each—Fifty Dollars for a Turkey—Mule Meat a Dollar and a Half a Pound—Trochu a Failure—Fall of the City by the End of the Month Predicted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1871.

A letter was received here to-day from Paris, by a prominent official, written by an American who has stayed there during the siege. It gives a graphic account of life in the French metropolis under present circumstances. Affairs are said to be in a most deplorable condition. Coal gave out some time ago, hence there are no such things as light or fire in the city. Even the most wealthy classes suffer from the want of the commonest necessaries of life, while among the poor and destitute the suffering is beyond description. Even the most sanguine do not expect that the city can hold out against the Germans beyond February 1st, unless by providential interposition.

As instancing the scarcity of food, the letter gives the following rates for the articles mentioned: Rats readily bring five francs per pair; cats are considered cheap at four dollars each; mule meat is scarce at one dollar and fifty cents per pound, while a turkey on the day the letter was mailed brought two hundred and fifty francs. As a general thing the people are said to be despondent. Trochu, it is stated, has lost his popularity, and has come to be regarded as a total failure. He endeavored to leave Paris by balloon a short time ago, under the plea of joining the army outside, but was prevented, it being shown that such conduct on his part would cause the people to lose what little confidence they had left. Trochu himself, it is stated, has become completely spoiled by the praise lavished upon him, and has come to think that he only can save France, and consequently will listen to no advice or pay attention to any instructions. A significant political feature is said to be observed in the number of the notoriously jarring Garde Mobiles as privates, preferring, in this course to accept commissions in the republican armies, on the ground that the latter would in some way commit them to the French republic. The writer gives it as his own opinion that Paris must fall before the expiration of the present month.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT,

Talk of Yielding Begins—A Dictator Wanted—Trochu Lacks Self-Reliance—Either Sortie or a Capitulation Must be Made, or a Terrible Row Will Come—Food Very Dear—Some More Prices.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, January 13.—It is a significant fact that for the first time since the commencement of the siege, the question has been heard, "How long can we hold out?" The people commence to talk of a cessation of opposition, although professedly only with the object of getting time to recuperate, and then commence a war of revenge. A feeling of distrust is spreading against those who command and the conduct of the defense. It is certain that at the present moment, Paris would accept a dictator cheerfully, if one could be found equal to the situation. The fault of General Trochu, is his lack of self-reliance. Now that news from the outside is scarce, he hardly seems to know what to do. Yesterday dispatches were received from Gambetta, but only to the Minister of Interior. Though they give flattering accounts of the condition of the provinces, there is no evidence that the information of later date and from other sources proves that the hopes raised by Gambetta are fallacious. Certainly if no speedy relief is at hand, Paris must be reached inside the city. Either sorties must be made on such a scale on one point as to risk all on the hazard on a single effort, or capitulation sought for on the best terms obtainable. It will be a terrible row inside the city. So far as provisions are concerned, although the reports show enough for two months, yet a few days' delay, from whatever cause, and the suffering of the poorer classes; for instance, the price of rabbits is 6 francs; chicken, 20; pork, 9; butter, 30 francs per pound; eggs, 2 francs a piece; best meat, 10 francs; dog meat, 3 francs per pound; prime parts of elephant, 20; and horse flesh, 10 francs.

In addition to the hospitals, the Church of St. Sulpice and the Odeon have been partly destroyed by shells. The Museum of Luxembourg received twenty shells within a few hours, and its unrivalled conservatories were totally destroyed.

A movable ambulance has been established in the quarters reached by the enemy's fire, and stretcher-bearers are waiting night and day at the guardhouses.

The splendid conservatories of the Jardin des Plantes, which cost six millions of francs, it is said have been destroyed, with rare specimens of exotic plants.

The exasperation of the people is so great that a French victory now would bring results fearful to contemplate. Since yesterday bread has been made of a minimum quantity of flour mixed with rye and other ingredients, and there is not sufficient flour for bread after the 19th of this month. The troops have received biscuits for the last five days, in order to save bread for the population. Horse flesh will last yet thirty days.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1871.

COUNTERFEITER SENTENCED.

Col. Clark, tried and convicted of having possession of a quantity of counterfeit money, whose case was postponed until to-day so that a commission of physicians might examine the report upon his mental condition, was arraigned for sentence. The doctors' report was read, stating that the prisoner had no doubt of the prisoner's sanity. The prisoner was sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for five years.

BILLIARD MATCH.

A match game of billiards, French game, 600 points up, took place this evening at Apollo Hall, between Albert Garnier and Rudolphe, for $500 a side and game money. Garnier had odds of ninety points, but the game was won by Rudolphe. Both players were in excellent condition and did their best. Garnier had the first innings, but Rudolphe soon got ahead from the start until towards the end of the game, when Garnier went some ten points ahead. Rudolph soon recovered his lead, and finished up with ninety-one points, making an average of 585. Garnier's average was 462. Rudolphe's best runs were 72 and 47; Garnier's 26 and 17. Time of game five hours and forty-five minutes.

THE STATE PENIANS

remained at their headquarters, in Sweeny's Hotel, yesterday afternoon and evening. They say they came there from the Cuba as private individuals, and will not commit themselves in any course of proceeding looking to a public reception until all their comrades have arrived, and they have had an opportunity for consultation. Though many of the numerous persons interested in the cause of Ireland, and many who were compelled by simple curiosity, have called at Sweeney's Hotel, O'Donovan Rossa and his companions have kept themselves, as far as possible, aloof during the day, assigning as a reason important private business.

THE RE-ENUMERATION.

The re-enumeration of the population of the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards is completed, and shows a falling off from the old count of 5,353.

DEATHS.

The deaths for the week were 534, an increase of forty.

SENTENCED.

John Weinck, a married man twenty-eight years of age, was sentenced this morning in Brooklyn to twenty years hard labor in the State prison for attempting to commit an outrage on a little girl five years old.

DIAMOND SMUGGLING.

A. C. Redcliffe was arrested last night on a charge of having smuggled diamonds, valued at $30,000, into this port. He was brought before Commissioner Osborn to-day.

AID FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Subscriptions for the benefit of the German soldiers and families of the German fallen soldiers, received by the North German Consul General at this port, up to yesterday amount to $26,358.

SAILED FOR HONG KONG.

The steamship Alaska sailed to-day for Hong Kong, via the Suez Canal. She has quite a number of passengers, including a few who will make a voyage around the world.

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

The receipts for the Holland testimonial at the Academy of Music, to-day, realized over $2,000.

DENIAL.

The statement telegraphed from Washington that Collector Murphy would resign, was denied by the officers connected with the revenue office.

THE SOCK CONCERN FRAUDS.

The Methodist Book Commission continued in executive session this morning and warmly discussed the question of Dr. Lanahan's retraction, about which a misunderstanding arose at the close of yesterday's proceedings. Judge Reynolds maintained that Dr. Lanahan intended to withdraw his formal answer to the charge and specifications made against him, while reserving to himself the right of holding and expressing his opinion in regard to the existence of frauds in the Book Concern. Several members of the Committee declared themselves perfectly satisfied with this position, but Mr. Taylor and Mr. Pease, on behalf of the Prosecuting Committee, declared that they would not consent to accept the withdrawal of the charges, except on an explicit understanding that Dr. Lanahan retracts all the charges of fraud in the affairs of the Book Concern. This difference caused a hitch in the amicable arrangements which had almost been completed, and the good offices of the Bishops were again called into requisition. The committee adjourned this evening, having previously given an official account of their proceedings, in which they declared that the matter should be handed over to a sub-committee to hold a secret investigation, with power to call in the aid of such experts if necessary. The Bishops sent in a paper expressing their approval of the action of the committee.

The report that the suspension of the Methodist Book Concern investigation was based on Dr. Lanahan's withdrawal of the charge of fraud preferred against him in his answers to complainants is incorrect. The fact is that all the propositions for a suspension of proceedings came solely from the prosecution, and that no concession of facts was made by the accused at any time. The charges were not withdrawn, removed and the charges withdrawn unqualifiedly by the prosecution, whereupon and not till then, the defendant waived another threat, but without the retraction or promise of retraction of any of his allegations of frauds, &c.

CRIME.

MEMPHIS, January 21.—Esquire Thos. L. Giles while going home on the big Creek, in Shelby county, Friday night, was attacked by three men, who knocked him off his horse, beat him nearly to death and robbed him. He lies in a critical condition, the effects of his tongue was cut off, rendering it almost impossible to converse.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—Last evening as the eastward bound train on the Central Pacific stopped at Alisal station, near the summit of the mountains for supper, both mail agents left the car locked. The car was opened with false keys, and the registered letters and a package of ten thousand dollars in greenbacks taken without attracting the attention of the guard in the next car. The mail bags are found ripped open, near the car. The mountains are covered with snow, and it is hardly possible the robbers can escape.

George Place, of Decatur, Indiana, was killed Friday last by being caught under a saw log that was thrown from his wagon by the latter upsetting.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service Reform Bill.

The Measure to Come Up in the Senate To-day—Result of a Vote Uncertain—The Steamship Subsidy Schemes—No Danger of Any of Them Passing at This Session—Vinnie Ream's Statue of Lincoln to be Unveiled on Wednesday—The National Airline Railroad Bill, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1871.

Unveiling of the Lincoln Statue.

It has been decided to formally unveil and accept Miss Ream's statue of Lincoln in the rotunda of the Capitol next Wednesday evening. On this occasion speeches will be made by Messrs. Trumbull and Carpenter, of the Senate, and Banks, Cullom, and Garfield, of the House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1870.

The Civil Service Bill.

It is expected that Mr. Trumbull's Civil Service Bill will come up in the Senate to-morrow, and if it does, Mr. Wilson has the floor. It is not his purpose, however, to make an elaborate speech, but simply to present some considerations showing the advantage and necessity of reformatory measures with regard to the conduct of patronage in the departments. It is the belief that he will set forth, also, the objects which his own bill aims to accomplish in this regard. There is little chance of Trumbull's bill coming to a vote to-morrow, and it is yet uncertain how the vote, whenever taken, will result.

Steamship Subsidies.

Some of the best informed members of the Senate express the opinion that the steamship subsidy bill can get no favorable action this session, and they think all the time spent in discussing such schemes will be without practical result. But if such a measure should get through the Senate, it has scarcely a chance of being taken up in the House. No member cause the people to lose what little confidence they had left. Trochu himself, it is stated, has become completely spoiled by the praise lavished upon him, and has come to think that he only can save France, and consequently will listen to no advice or pay attention to any instructions. A significant political feature is said to be observed in the number of the notoriously jarring Garde Mobiles as privates, preferring, in this course to accept commissions in the republican armies, on the ground that the latter would in some way commit them to the French republic. The writer gives it as his own opinion that Paris must fall before the expiration of the present month.

The National Airline Railroad.

The bill incorporating a company to build a postal and military railway from Washington to New York comes up to-morrow in the House by assignment. It proposes the incorporation of a company with a capital of $10,000,000, consisting of 100,000 shares of a hundred dollars each. The route is to be surveyed and designated by engineers appointed by said company, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, starting at some point in the city of Washington, running through Maryland to Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, to the Hudson river, and it also confers such rights and privileges as are usually granted by like acts of incorporation. The sentiment of people here is strongly in favor of this bill, and it has also advanced stage by stage in the House by a good majority, although the Democracy have embarrassed and delayed action as much as possible, on the pretext that such a measure was an unconstitutional violation of the rights of the States through which the road would pass.

Georgia Senators to be Admitted.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is prepared and expected to report to-morrow on the admission of the Georgia Senators. All but two members of the Committee will report in favor of the admission of Hill and Miller. They hold that the Georgia Legislature was a legal Legislature at the date of the election of these men; that the fact that certain members holding seats were not entitled to them does not invalidate the election, because it is also a fact that enough to make a quorum were legitimately elected, and that they constituted the Legislature to all intents and purposes. They hold, furthermore, that the Legislature cannot be declared incompetent for the legal election of Senators without declaring it incompetent for all other purposes; but it elected several State officers, confirmed nominations by the Governor, and enacted laws, all of which acts have been accepted as valid, and remain in force without question. A minority of the committee, Messrs. Stewart and Rice, maintain that at the time Hill and Miller were elected, Georgia was not a State—that it had not been restored to the normal relations in the Union, and therefore had no right to elect United States Senators; to which the majority reply that it has been the almost invariable custom for new States to elect United States Senators while yet in the condition of territories, and that the other Southern States have elected their Senators before their restoration, and the legality of such action has never before been questioned. Doctor Miller, one of the Senators elect, has taken the oath of disabilities removed. His case does not come within the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, but he served as a surgeon in the rebel army. It will be necessary before he can take his seat, for Congress by special act to provide that he may be admitted without taking the test oath, as has already been done in one or two similar cases.

The Rank of Staff Officers in the Navy.

An attempt will be made in the House to-morrow after the morning hour, on motion of Mr. Stevens, of New Hampshire, to suspend the rules in order to take the ayes and pass his bill establishing the rank of staff officers in the navy.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 21, 1871.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1871.

DESTRUCTION OF ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

A raid with mounted troops, just made in the mountain region of Tennessee, resulted in the destruction of seven illicit distilleries and about 15,000 gallons of mash. Eleven other stills were found, but as they were not running, could not be molested. The raid occupied eight days.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER PLEASANTON.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a letter to the various Collectors and Assessors, who will be required to revise, in consequence of the consolidations which are to occur in Brooklyn, New York city, Philadelphia and Cincinnati Districts, stating that he trusts they will appreciate the delicate position in which both the Treasury Department have been placed, being obliged to discriminate between faithful and efficient officers, and that no one regrets more than himself the necessity which occasioned their retirement from the internal revenue service. He concludes by wishing them to distinctly understand that in the decision reached in their cases, there was no question upon their integrity or faithfulness as public officers.

BILL FOR A BUREAU OF EMIGRATION.

Representative Finkelnburg will endeavor on Monday, by moving a suspension of the rules, to introduce a bill prepared by the Committee on Commerce, and have the same set for discussion next week. The bill creates a Bureau of Emigration, but places the whole matter in charge of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a superintendent at the Port of New York, and making the United States collectors at all other ports ex officio superintendents of emigration, and provides for great reforms in the treatment of sea and land, and ample protection after arrival in this country.

THE NUMBER OF TAXED INCOMES.

A comparative statement has been prepared at the Internal Revenue Office, showing the number of persons assessed for income in the several States and territories in 1869 and 1870, from which it appears that the total number in 1869 was 272,843, and in 1870, 275,348. This is complete, with the exception of the Eleventh New York District, from which the returns for 1870 have not yet been received. The following shows the number of persons assessed for income in 1869 and 1870, in each of the classes below mentioned:

Class.	1869.	1870.
1. Tax of $20 or less	107,997	112,434
2. Over $20, and not over $50	80,184	80,501
3. Over $50, and not over $100	41,296	40,584
4. Over $100, and not over $500	34,496	34,495
5. Over $500	9,464	9,243
Total	272,843	275,348

Under the act of July, 1870, raising the exemption from $1,000 to $2,000, 172,181 of the persons assessed in 1869, and 180,926 of those assessed in 1870, were relieved from the income tax altogether, and 96,662 in 1869, and 94,422 in 1870 would each return a tax of $600 less.

NAVAL PERSONAL.

Rear Admiral Gibson, recently in command of the European squadron, has been retired, promoting W. R. Taylor to be Rear Admiral, and Captain V. Collins to be Commodore.

PLACES FOR THE DEFEATED.

Senators Warner, of Alabama, and Thayer, of Nebraska, having been beaten in their Senatorial aspirations, must now be cared for by Gen. Grant. It is reported that Thayer is to be Governor of the District of Columbia, and Warner Delegate in Congress under the bill which has passed the House, making a territorial government for the District of Columbia.

OFFICIAL GOING TO BERLIN.

It is again asserted positively that Congressman Orth, of Indiana, is to succeed Mr. Hassard as Minister to Prussia. Mr. Orth worked hard for San Domingo, and stood nobly by one of the Washburn family in the Paraguay squabble. The old chief Washburne in Paris has written a letter telling him to come. Orth anything he wants. Orth visits the White House frequently, and goes around town beaming with smiles and wreathed in flashy vest with large brass buttons.

THE READY FOR DIRECT IMPORTATION.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company has, it is understood, entered into a bond of $100,000 for the transportation of merchandise without appraisement (under the act of July 14th, 1870,) from New York to Philadelphia. The company will be the first to test the system. They are thoroughly prepared to commence the business, the road being equipped with the safest iron cars, which the Secretary of the Treasury has agreed may be used. As Philadelphia had the honor of first agitating the subject of transporting imported goods in bond, it is hoped she will be the first to realize the benefits of the system about to be inaugurated.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Sir John Rose, the ex-Governor of Canada, is in Washington, in company with other distinguished Englishmen, who have come here from London on something of an errand. The Washington claims Senators may express the hope and belief that our international difficulties with Great Britain, arising from the fishery question and the Alabama claims matters, are in a fair way of an early settlement. Regarding the latter it can be stated that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have addressed a letter to the Secretary of State soliciting the draft of a bill, on the basis of the suggestion of the Annual Message, for an American commission to adjudicate these claims, so that they will be in a condition for a direct settlement by the Government with the claimants, or for payment by Great Britain.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Hon. Steward L. Woodford, of New York, is here in the interest of tobacco dealers, to secure the abolition of tobacco bonded warehouses, and is not trying to have Collector Murphy removed, as has been reported. Commissioner Pleasanton says he is in favor of the consolidation of taxes to twenty-two cents, making it a direct tax, and covering the present specific and ad valorem taxes. He advocates a distinctive stamp of about twenty-five cents per barrel for exported spirits, or just enough to cover the expense of protection by the Government of the system, and no goods should be allowed to go into export warehouses, for home consumption.

THAT NEWSPAPER RUMOR.

Hon. Richard Smith, Hon. Ben. Eggleston, and several others interested in the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge, were busy with the Senate Committee on Commerce. The said committee appears to be unanimous for the river people, and wanted to report a bill immediately, but the river people thought last night, by the election of Mr. Sigismund Kaufman, Republican Representative-elect from Cincinnati, at the late election, President of the former, and Alderman Edward Schlichting, President of the latter committee.

CHICAGO, January 22.—There was a mistake in the dispatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, in stating that Mr. Thayer received the entire vote of Nebraska for United States Senator. The Republican vote was divided between Thayer and Gillespie. Mr. Hitchcock expresses himself as in full accord with the policy of the National administration.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—The river is rising slowly. Will probably be highest by morning, and will be falling by Sunday. There is about 6 feet 4 inches in the canal; 7 feet on the rocks. Clear and cold. Arrived—Lawrence, James Howard, Pittsburgh. Departed—Spray, Nashville; Memphis, Memphis; Departed—Spray and Alice Dean, Cincinnati; Robert Burns, Memphis; Bermuda, Evansville; Nashville, Nashville; Robert Campbell, Cairo. Quite a large number of tows were taken over the falls today. The Dick Fulton, with a tow of coal, struck the swells below the bridge. Captain Gould's new boat for the Mississippi Packet Company will be launched to-morrow at Harrod's shipyards.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Arrived—Virginia, Louisville. Departed—Belle Key, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 21.—Up—La Barge No. 2, Superintendent Brown—R. E. Lee. River rising. Clear and pleasant.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILLS., January 21.—The Dexter, from New Orleans to Cairo, arrived at 11 P. M.; Warner, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, passed at 11; Great Republic, Cairo for New Orleans, at 3 P. M.; Quicksilver, Evansville packet, passed at noon; Nick Longworth, New Orleans to Louisville, passed at 2 P. M.; Katy Kinney, Louisville to New Orleans, at 3 P. M.; City of Quincy, Louisville to New Orleans, at 3 P. M. The river has been falling 2 inches; clear; mercury 36°.

CAIRO, January 22.—Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, passed at 10 A. M.; Bermuda, Memphis to Kansas river, at 2 A. M.; Mountaineer, Memphis to St. Louis, at 2 o'clock; Ida Stockdale, Red river to St. Louis, at 9 A. M.; Robert Campbell, Cairo to Sharon, Louisville to New Orleans, at 4; Argosy, New Orleans to Cincinnati, and Hudson Bell, Mound City to Cape Girardeau, at 6 o'clock; Silver Zone, Cincinnati to Memphis, at 7 o'clock. The Mississippi is falling. To-day the river rose 5 inches; clear; mercury 46°.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 21.—Arrived: mercury 50°; river about stationary. A flood is reported in the Upper Loosechita. Arrived—Alabama, Vicksburg; Mary Evansville; Walt, White river. Departed—Fort Smith, White river; St. Mary, Evansville; City of Chester, Ohio; Cleveland, Memphis; Mary Walt, White river; and Northwestern got away to-day.

MEMPHIS, January 22.—Arrived: mercury 52°; river stationary. Arrived, Cleburne, Arkansas river; Marble City, Cairo to Vicksburg. Up—Fairground. Down—Lake Kountze. Articles. The Arkansas river is rising. Clear and pleasant.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 21.—River rising; 5½ feet on Harpeth Shoals; weather fair and spring-like. Arrived, John Lumsden, Cairo. Departed, America.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—River 13 feet and falling. Arrived, Bermuda, Evansville; Mineola, Memphis; Idaho, New Orleans. Departed, Memphis, Memphis; Wheeling, Charleston; Exchange, Kate Putnam, Pittsburgh; Bermuda, Evansville; Robert Burns, Memphis; Nashville, Nashville; Departed, Idaho, New Orleans; Fleetwood, Marietta. Six or seven steamers load for New Orleans next Monday and Tuesday. Temperature 45 degrees; clear.

CINCINNATI, O., January 22.—River 28 feet 6 inches, fallen three feet in six hours. Arrived, Charles H. Church, Wauntia, Mollie Ebert, New Orleans; Mineola, Memphis; Glencoe and Juniata, Pittsburgh; Nightingale, Arkansas river. Departed, Far West, Pittsburgh; Glencoe, New Orleans; Tom Rees, Tennessee river. Temperature 29°; clear.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Both the German Republican Central Committee and the German Democratic General Committee of this city reorganized last night, by the election of Mr. Sigismund Kaufman, Republican, and Mr. Ferdinand Ulmann, Democrat, as their respective Presidents.

CHICAGO, January 22.—There was a mistake in the dispatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, in stating that Mr. Thayer received the entire vote of Nebraska for United States Senator. The Republican vote was divided between Thayer and Gillespie. Mr. Hitchcock expresses himself as in full accord with the policy of the National administration.

THE WAR.

Prussian Victory at St. Quentin.

Sortie from Fort Valerian Repulsed

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

Gen. Faidherbe Still Retreating.

Foreigners Must Stay in Paris Now.

ENGLAND.

The Bombardment Slackened—A German Corvette Run Down and Sunk—Paladines Asked to Resume Command of the Loire Army.

LONDON, January 20.—A Versailles correspondent of the *Telegraph* reports that the Germans have twenty-two batteries available for use against Paris. For the past three days, however, the bombardment slackened, and for the past twenty-four hours has totally ceased. It is believed negotiations looking to peace are pending.

News has been received that on the 17th instant, off Vigo, Spain, the Prussian corvette Augusta was run down and sunk by a French gunboat, and that four of her officers and twenty-six of the crew were made prisoners.

It is said M. Gambetta has asked Gen. de Paladines to resume command of the army of the Loire. Severe skirmishing is reported at Franche-Comte, in which the French claim the advantage.

Inactivity of the French Navy Condemned.

LONDON, January 21.—The Paris *Siecle* condemns the inaction of the French navy in not intercepting German and American steamers. M. Gambetta is reported to have issued an order for the cessation of enlistments for a corps of free shooters.

Deaths from Bombardment.

LONDON, January 20.—Advices from Paris to the 18th state that the number of deaths in the city from the bombardment is estimated at fifteen per day.

Von Glumer in Pursuit of Bourbaki.

LONDON, January 20, 2 A. M.—General Von Glumer telegraphs to Carlsruhe that his vanguard is in pursuit of the retreating army of General Bourbaki, and that there would be a general advance along the whole line of the German army on the 19th. A Baden brigade is marching to Saverne.

Sortie from Mt. Valerien Repulsed—Faidherbe's Defeats.

LONDON, January 20, 4:20 P. M.—The French made a sortie from Mt. Valerien yesterday noon, and the fighting lasted till dark. The German loss was considerable.

General Von Werder has commenced the pursuit of Bourbaki, with whom he has had several engagements. General Von Manteuffel has been driven from Reubois to St. Quentin, with a loss of 500 unwounded prisoners, and 2,000 killed and wounded. He attacked Faidherbe yesterday, and after an obstinate fight of seven hours drove him out of his positions and into St. Quentin.

The Emperor's Bulletin.

LONDON, January 20, 5 P. M.—The Emperor William telegraphs to the Empress Augusta from Versailles, Thursday, January 19th:

A sortie was made from Valerien to-day, under the cover of a heavy fire. It was resultless. The Army of the Crown Prince, and Maltzan's Corps, have repulsed two and two guns being captured.

WILLIAM.

Germans Occupy Tours—Bombardment Continues—Further Prussian Loan.

LONDON, January 20.—The Germans have occupied Tours, meeting with no resistance. The journals of Lille deny that the stores are being removed from Arras.

Prince George, of Saxony, telegraphs to Dresden that the Saxons, while reconnoitering on the 19th, surprised a French force at Le Terme Ronde, and captured fifty officers and one hundred and fifty privates.

The bombardment continues with good results.

The remainder of the Prussian loan will be offered in London and Berlin on the 23d.

Rights of American Vessels.

LONDON, January 20.—The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* states that according to the treaty of 1799 between Prussia and the United States, German cruisers cannot capture American vessels carrying contraband of war, but may stop their voyage until the end of the war, or may take possession of the contraband articles and pay for them. In fifteen months a bond for future payment for the same. It is probable that instructions will be given to all consuls here of the German navy to act in accordance with this treaty.

Longwy in Flames—More French Refugees.

LONDON, January 20.—It is reported from the Belgian frontier that Longwy, like Verdun, is heavy for prevents the verification of the report. A large number of refugees have arrived on the British Channel coast. The Prussians are said to be in consequence of rumors that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is advancing on Rennes.

Prussians Will Not Stay in Paris.

Bismarck, in a letter of the 17th inst., replying to the American, Swiss and other foreign Ministers in Paris, denies the reasonableness of their demand that the Germans shall not be required to quit the city. Neutrals, he says, had abundant notice before the seige. The only outlet now is capitulation. The Paris journals misrepresent. The terms of the respective governments will continue, though they are incidentally disturbed. The question of protecting women, children and invalids is unintentional but unavoidable.

Neutralized Ship Released.

LONDON, January 21.—The ship International with the French telegraph cable on board, which was seized on the representations of the Prussian Minister here, has been released, each party paying the legal costs.

Faidherbe Admits His Defeat.

LONDON, January 21.—Faidherbe admits that he has been compelled to retreat from St. Quentin with heavy loss.

Prince Bismarck's Reply to Bismarck.

LONDON, January 21.—Prince Henry of Luxemburg, replying to the dispatch of Count Bismarck, notices the pledge made on the part of the Prussian Government. He says the Grand Duke has faithfully kept acts, and he promises to investigate the alleged breaches of neutrality. This note has been sent to the signatories of the treaty of 1867.

PRUSSIA.

Another Sortie Repulsed.

Special to the Herald.]

VERSAILLES, January 19.—A sortie took place on the 16th, and after two hours fighting between forts De Issy and Aubervilliers, the French were repulsed. Both batteries bombarded severely.

The bombardment of the defenses of St. Denis and Aubervilliers has been commenced. Mendon batteries have advanced and are firing into Issy, together with the St. Cloud batteries, and have made a great breach in the stone wall and some of the embankments of the fort. The Prussian batteries on the pioneers opened a second parallel towards D'Issy, and rectified the first parallel last night. To-day, while still soon reduce D'Issy to a heap of ruins.

The Mt. Valerien Sortie

VERSAILLES, January 20.—Faidherbe will be pursued to-day.

The sortie from Valerien yesterday was made with great force. The troops are still outside of Paris. A fresh attack is certain to-day.

WILHELM.

Bold Reconnoissance—Great Fires in Paris.

VERSAILLES, January 20.—Last night the Germans pushed forward a reconnoitering trenches communicating between Forts Issy and Vanvres without meeting resistance. Fort Issy was found deserted. Finding mines and torpedoes, the patrol retreated.

Large fires were seen in Paris last night near the Pantheon.

Yesterday in the sortie from Fort Valerien the cannonade was fearful on both sides, and the German loss is heavy.

The French Losses—Trochu Asks an Armistice and is Refused.

VERSAILLES, January 20.—The sortie from Valerien, which was made by forty battalions westward of the fortress, was faintly carried out. The French suffered great losses, and five hundred unwounded men were captured by the Germans. Gen. Trochu asked for an armistice, but it was refused. The Crown Prince replied that he could not consent to grant a temporary truce to permit the French to collect their wounded and killed.

Up to the present, 7,000 unwounded men and six guns have been captured from the French army of the Loire.

FRANCE.

Faidherbe's Movements.

LILLE, January 19.—General Faidherbe is at St. Quentin and about to march on Soissons.

Army of the North in Full Retreat.

CAMBRAI, January 19.—London, January 21, 1 P. M.—Gen. Faidherbe arrived here with his staff. The Army of the North is in full retreat. The Prussians shelled St. Quentin before its evacuation, firing the houses in several places, and causing great consternation.

Gambetta En Route to Cherbourg.

ST. MALO, January 20.—It is said Gambetta arrived here from Laval last night, and immediately for Cherbourg.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Servia to be Semi-Officially[Represented at the London Conference.

BELGRADE, January 19.—The Government of Servia has determined on a semi-official representative to the London Conference.

Count Bernstorff's Instructions.

LONDON, January 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Telegraph* writes that Count Bernstorff has been ordered by the Prussian Government to leave the Conference if any discussion arises out of the subject of the Black Sea treaty.

Bernstorff's Orders.

LONDON, January 20.—Midnight.—The Berlin journals confirm the report that Count Bernstorff has been instructed to withdraw from the Conference if the Black Sea question is introduced.

A Rumor Denied—An English Opinion of the Conference.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 20.—There is no truth in the statement that the members of the Conference have signed resolutions declaring that no single power has a right to annul the single article of the treaty of others. The Conference is regarded as a stupendous farce, designed to blind people to the fact of England's withdrawal before Russia.

Proceedings of the Conference.

LONDON, January 21, 7 A. M.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* reports that at the preliminary meeting of the Conference in London, Austria proposed a protocol, condemning the principle of one-sided repudiation and renunciation of treaties. Russia at first demurred to the protocol, but was finally persuaded by England and Prussia to consent to it.

M. Jules Favre has started to reach London on Monday to attend the Conference.

SAN DOMINGO.

Rejoicing for the Commission—Preparing to Profit by Annexation—Cabral's Proclamation.

SAN DOMINGO, January 10.—News of the visit of the United States Commission is received with general favor and by some with enthusiasm. Affairs are at a stand still, awaiting further action of the American Congress. Agents of German, English and American capitalists are traveling through the island, making investigations in order to begin enterprises when annexation is consummated. Cabral continues to write proclamations and commit depredations, but does not care to meet Baez's troops.

Ask for Marvin's Superior Cracker Meal.

In one pound papers. Bakery, 91 and 96 Liberty street. MWF

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE BUTLER INQUISITION.

Farnsworth's Charges of Fraud Against B. F. Butler.

Investigation by the House Military Committee—Butler Appoints His Personal Friends, Against the Rule of the Board —$20,000 to be Accounted For.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1871.

The investigation by the House Military Committee into the charges against General B. F. Butler, made by General Farnsworth, of corruption in the management of the affairs of the soldiers' homes, was resumed yesterday. Colonel Weigel, of Baltimore, and Capt. H. A. Fernold, late of the Wisconsin Home at Milwaukee, were examined. The testimony mainly related to the character of the appointees who, under Butler's supervision, have filled official positions in connection with those institutions, and included statements that Butler has not always followed the rule prescribed by the Board of Management to appoint disabled officers only to those places; but that during the recesses of the Board he has taken advantage of his position as President to give those places to his personal friends without regard to other qualifications. It is stated that General Farnsworth will, before the investigation is closed, introduce testimony to show that of the fifty thousand dollars paid by the Government in the purchase of the home at Augusta, Maine, only $30,000 was received by the owners of the property. The witnesses examined yesterday say that after the examination, when they went to the officer whose duty it is to pay witness fees, Butler followed and objected to the payment on the ground that there was no appropriation for such purposes, and that Mr. Farnsworth in vain opposed Butler's attempt to prevent their receiving such reimbursement of expenses and compensation as are usual in similar cases.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England's Foreign Policy.

LONDON, January 19.—Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, delivered an address last evening before his constituents at Chatham, in which he reviewed the foreign policy of England, and in the course of his remarks expressed the belief that the new Minister from the United States, Mr. Schenck, would settle the Alabama claims with England, said Mr. Otway, is averse to a quarrel, and any misunderstanding that may have arisen between the two countries would be settled in a friendly manner.

American Edition of Tennyson Prohibited.

Chancellor Gifford has issued an interlocutory injunction against the sale in Great Britain of the American edition of Tennyson's poems.

Diplomatic Intercourse Stopped.

LONDON, January 20.—A dispatch from Turin says the Italian Consul has ceased diplomatic intercourse with the Government of Tunis. The motives which led to this are unknown.

New English Cabinet Ministers.

LONDON, January 20.—The appointments of Hon. Chichester Fortescue, to be President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Monsell, to be Postmaster General, are gazetted.

Ship in Distress.

The Argonaut, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, has put into Queenstown with loss of sails and in leaking condition.

A Gloomy Prediction.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 21.—Mr. Gladstone resigns his seat from Greenwich, and Mr. Grosvenor retires from Westminster in consequence of the Premier's declaration that he is paralyzed in the lower half of his body. The Ministry is going to pieces.

Spanish Loan Out.

LONDON, January 20, 9:30 P. M.—The Madrid *Gazette* contains a decree authorizing the issue of Treasury bonds to the amount of 400,000,000 reals.

Spanish Neutrality.

The Spanish iron-clads have been ordered to Vigo to enforce the observance of neutrality and prevent a collision between the German frigate Augusta and the French corvette Renaudin, which now lie in the harbor.

Trouble Ahead for Gladstone's Cabinet.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, January 20.—Much commotion is caused in political circles by rumored difficulties in the Cabinet, arising from Gladstone's letter to Bright, signed in officially contradicted. His retirement is only a question of time, on account of his health. A bitter attack was made at a meeting of Parliament on the administration of the Adm

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1871.

THE controversy between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Sheffield Steel Manufacturers has been settled, the Department, it is said, being satisfied that the invoices were correct and no fraud intended in the Sheffield method of making them. What next?

THE only way the Allegheny delegation in Harrisburg can convince their constituents that they are for a fair and square redemption of their pledges, is to show a determination to pass a complete reform bill. Standing aloof from Mr. WHITE, and throwing obstacles in the way of his bill, is a course poorly calculated to create the belief that they are opposed to any reform without having the courage to say so. If Mr. WHITE's bill is not right in all respects they should cordially co-operate with him to perfect it. But their course has created the impression that they are not only opposed to the bill in its details, but that its objects do not meet their approval, and that their great concern is how to prevent reform in the local offices, and avoid the responsibility of their faithlessness. They can dispel this impression, however, by coming squarely up to the work, which as yet they have shown no disposition to do.

ON Friday last there was a rumor generally current in Wall street that Secretary BOUTWELL had resigned, ex-Congressman FREEMAN CLARKE, of Rochester, New York, and JOHN J. CISCO, of New York, being named for the succession. Alienation of Mr. BOUTWELL's Boston friends on account of his decision on Union Pacific bonds, was assigned as the reason. Without particular reference to this rumor reasons exist why the early resignation of Mr. BOUTWELL should occasion no surprise. That the President and Secretary are apart on the financial policy of the administration and that this difference, more especially as to the question of cutting down taxation and diminishing the hoarded surplus, is growing is quite evident. While the Secretary holds firmly to the Income Tax, the President is understood to back General PLEASANTON in recommending its total abolition,—and it may be remarked that this officer was appointed quite in opposition to the Secretary's ideas. There are other divergences, positive and growing, to say nothing of still other influences, which render the early resignation of Mr. BOUTWELL extremely probable.

A CORRESPONDENT who has lived in London for nine years says to his fellow-citizens in America that the feeling of the English people towards them is one of brotherhood: that they are ready to clasp their hands in friendship, to acknowledge, and with pride, the family relationship, and wish to draw closer to them than to any other people. They feel that "blood is thicker than water," and the alliance between England and the United States is not only necessitated by a mutual national policy, but has something of sentiment in it springing from the hearts of a great and kindred people. England, he says, is still a little sore over the rejection of the REVERDY JOHNSON treaty, but she is anxious, however, for a settlement. "She knows that she has sinned; that she did not use proper and even ordinary vigilance in preventing the escape of the formidable cruiser. She knows that a just and true bill can be found against her for a violation of neutrality law, and she will plead guilty to the indictment, if it be framed in a becoming spirit, she will pay all just demands. Nor would she mind paying even a few pounds more as a *douceur* so that a final settlement can be arrived at." This *coleur de rose* view is very promising for Minister SCHENCK's success.

FRANK BLAIR, who has just been elected United States Senator from Missouri, to succeed Mr. DRAKE, who resigned to take a life-seat on the Bench, desires to have it known that he stands by his famous "Broadhead letter," and will carry its principles with him into the Senate. Some of our readers may not recall precisely what that letter was. To refresh their recollection we make these quotations:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and *that is for the President elect to declare these acts*, (reconstruction,) *null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpation at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to organize their own government and elect Senators and Representatives.*" He further said, in order that no mistake as to his political sentiments might be made, "We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute *the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the reconstruction acts.*"

We much doubt whether even VANCE ever uttered anything so revolutionary. And yet BLAIR will take his seat with all the honors, and VANCE sent home. At any rate DRAKE has made certain of his much coveted office.

SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Several able editors are much excited by the fact that histories of the late civil war, in which the subject is looked at from the Southern or secession point of view, are appearing in the Southern States. The offensive feature of the enterprise is the fact that these histories are prepared for the use of schools. As we have not seen any of these works, we are unable to say a word about their faults or merits. We refer to the subject simply to remark how natural it is that such books are produced, that people who undertook and maintained so tremendous a struggle through so long a time are unwilling to have their children receive their first impressions of the nature of the contest and of the motives and purposes of the actors from enemies. Whoever examines one or two of the school histories of the war written in the North, will not wonder that the men of the South do not choose that their children shall be taught to think of them as they are therein represented. Were they willing to be thus judged by the rising generation, or were they indifferent on the subject, they would be more or less than men. There is no use denying or ignoring the fact—the most intelligent, the most honorable, the most conscientious and in every sense most worthy people of the Southern States, first or last engaged in the conflict with all their hearts and minds. Account for the phenomenon as we may, that was the fact, and justice to the North as well as the South requires its recognition. Before the war closed very many of the Southern people saw and admitted that in rebelling they had made a fearful mistake in comparing Northern and Southern character and resources. Of course that belief is universal in the South to-day. All men of sense there know perfectly well that the cause is lost beyond possibility of recovery and forever. On proper occasions and properly approached there are probably few of the former rebels who will not freely admit so much. But to expect them to proclaim themselves scoundrels as well as blunderers—to declare that in seeking they set at naught the clear dictates of conscience and reason, sinning against light and knowledge, and forfeited all claim upon the respect of their fellow men—is asking too much. The interpretation of the Constitution, which seemed to them sound, and upon which they founded their action, is exceedingly plausible. Minds of a very high order have seen in it the true and real meaning of the fundamental law of the land. Likely a very large proportion of the rebels believed sincerely, some of them after prolonged thought and inquiry, that they were maintaining the true principles of constitutional liberty. Viewed candidly it is creditable to the honesty of their convictions at the time that so few of them in spite of powerful temptations and inducements, have been able to perceive the unsoundness of the ground on which they acted. Surely nothing could be more natural than the unwillingness to have the principles and motives of their conduct misrepresented, so wrongly apprehended in the minds of their children. Doubtless it is desirable that the past shall not be allowed to rise up and disturb the present or the future. But the *remedy* is not in oblivion: the past cannot be forgotten. The true remedy will be found in the spirit of inquiry and intelligence among the coming generations of both North and South. Each will study the annals of both sides of the great conflict, and will thus be qualified to comprehend of all the honorable and sincere men who took part in it. In this age of the swift circulation of knowledge, especially in this country of locomotion and change, there is no reason to dread the influence of a partisan school-book. Before the children who study the objectionable Southern histories can grow up, they will be surrounded with books telling the other side of the story, which they will read, and, from a comparison of the narratives, make up their minds as to the truth. Error is harmless, as somebody has said, when the truth is free to combat it.

THE Marathon massacre of last April is no doubt still remembered by many who will be glad of any new light that may be thrown on the subject. Letters from Athens state that the Judges of the Court of Sessions appointed to make report concerning it have completed their work. Four hundred witnesses were examined with the result of ascertaining everything that can be learned touching the affair. For the credit of the Greeks whose reputations suffered so much, it is only just to say that the regular settled population of the country have been proved to have had no hand in the doings of the brigands further than in sometimes shielding them from punishment, "through extortion and fear of revenge." The brigands were and are the Vlach population of shepherds, a border people now living in Greece, now in Turkey, and easily passing from one jurisdiction into the other. All the charges made during the excitement of the Marathon affair against members of the political opposition has been proved false. One of the most surprising results of the investigation was to implicate an Englishman, a Mr. NOEL, a landed proprietor of Euboa in the transaction between the chief of the band of brigands and the Greek Government relative to the surrender of the English party of travelers. It seems that Mr. NOEL had in his employment a brother of the chief, by whose advice the band stood out for amnesty, which the Government was forbidden by the Constitution to grant. obstinacy and scruples which led to the massacre. In the recovered correspondence Mr. NOEL figures as the "friend" of the brigands. It is, however, possible that the Englishman's name was used without his knowledge or consent; at any rate the prosecution against him has been abandoned. Two English lawyers took part in the investigation and examined all the witnesses.

THE Income Tax stands a fair chance of being repealed. It will come up in the Senate to-morrow, and the House Committee are favorable to its unconditional repeal. The country is next to unanimous for its repeal, and Senators and Members who persist in drawing instruction from some other source will be left at home. Down with the Taxes, is not only the popular cry, but the only sound policy for General GRANT's Administration to pursue. Followed up vigorously, it will decide the financial and political future of the country. General GRANT is credited with the wish for a renomination and re-election. Whatever obstacles stand in the way of the complete gratification of such a desire, can in no manner be removed so readily as by committing his administration positively and at once to practical measures for reducing the taxes. The odious income tax should first be abolished, the internal revenue system should be simplified, the duties taken from tea and coffee, the payment of the debt graduated so as to lay on the future an equitable proportion, and there should be a prompt recognition in practical measures for cheapening, protecting and encouraging the internal commerce of the country. Such a policy taken up with a will would give an immediate and unprecedented impulse to business, and place the administration above the assaults of its enemies.

THE cities, towns and counties of Michigan that voted their bonds to railroads, many of which are now built and benefiting them, expect to take advantage of the technicality of the Supreme Court decision, and to refuse payment of the debt made with their eyes wide open. The creditors do not propose to stand this, and the first suit in the United States Circuit Court of Detroit has been brought by George P. Bickford of New York, to recover $1,000 against the city of Port Huron, unpaid interest on bonds issued by that city in aid of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad. As the amount involved is less than $2,000, there is no appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington, and the Circuit Court will be final in the case, which is probably but the forerunner of many others. Whatever may be the legal decision, the fact will still remain that each of these debts was made in obedience to a popular vote of communities able to pay them, and their repudiation will be treasured up against the credit of the repudiators and their State if they ever again appear before the money market. There is a world of meaning to the people of Michigan in the Detroit *Tribune's* question: "Can the State of Michigan and its municipalities afford very much of this sort of thing."

SUPPOSE that a company of Americans should obtain large and exclusive grants of land for settlement or improvement on the coast or in the interior of Spain, or Italy, or Germany, or any European country, would it be considered just or reasonable to send a detachment of United States soldiers, or an American naval vessel to protect those private speculators in furthering their scheme? Yet this is just what has been done in the case of the Dulce Nombre who Crane to Magdalena Bay, Lower California. A great company, wherein a number of prominent men are ostensibly interested, but of which Prairie Dekay is the active man, has procured large concessions of the Republic of Mexico, and this naval vessel is to protect them in making money out of those grants. Because the scene is laid on this continent instead of across the Atlantic and the country is one over which we have vessel in Mexico, instead of some European power, cannot, we should think, alter the right or wrong in the case.

THE New Orleans *Times* has the story that among the first orders issued by Butler, on his occupation of the Crescent City, was one to the effect that all persons having cotton, sugar or tobacco within the Confederate lines might freely and openly bring the same to New Orleans, there dispose thereof, and return under the safe conduct of the United States with such supplies as they might see fit to purchase. Under this order the *Times* adds that a lively trade sprang up, even sulphur and other articles contraband of war passing freely into the Confederate lines: and what was done in Louisiana was done likewise in Texas, many in the trade having permits from Mr. Lincoln therefor. Upon being referred to the facts this tale will probably prove to have as little foundation as that of Senator Sprague's connection with cotton trading in Texas.

HARPER'S WEEKLY the political department of which is conducted very nearly on the plan that whatever is Washington is about right, expresses itself in regard to the Fish-Motley correspondence as follows:

The correspondence is to be deeply regretted. Mr. Motley's original letter to himself flowed, wifes with warmth, and closes with an insinuation against the President which every friend of both will be sorry that he has permitted himself to indulge. On the other hand, the Secretary of State closes in a tone of contempt for one of the most justly and honorably distinguished of American citizens which will amaze sensible men in Europe as much as it grieves them here.

His probable that now if Mr. Fish and Mr. Motley could revise their letters, both would materially amend them, if they did not conclude to reform them altogether, that is not write them at all.

THE recent advance in the Union Pacific stock is ascribed to two causes; first, that the president and the Secretary of the Treasury will be instructed by Congress to resume the old dealing with the company, and the report that the Pennsylvania Central Company will exercise a controlling interest in the next election. Another rumor, which is most likely to be true, is that the company are negotiating, with prospects of success, with other influential parties for the transfer of a sufficient amount of their securities to enable them to pay off their floating debt, the parties taking these securities to have other valuable considerations connected with the future management of the company's affairs.

THE Superintendent of the Census of Philadelphia admits that in his statistics of manufactures there is an omission of production to the amount of twenty or twenty-five per cent. This is probably the case throughout the country, and manufacturers themselves are more to blame than census officers in the matter, for withholding information under the wrong impression that it would be published to the detriment of their business. But that some fault must attach to the Census Bureau would appear from the statement that one woolen mill alone, which is omitted in the Philadelphia census, produced goods last year to the amount of two and a quarter million of dollars.

ALTHOUGH every member of the Delaware Legislature is a Democrat, a Democrat caucus was held, and attempt to say, the three candidates before it were all Sanlsburys, and brothers. All the members of the Legislature were present. The following table shows the result of the four ballotings, the fourth and final one electing Eli Saulsbury over Gove by a vote of 16 to 14:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Willard Saulsbury	15	15	15	16
Gove Saulsbury	14	14	15	14
Eli Saulsbury	2	2	1	16

We eventure to say this election is without a parallel in history.

Now we have a contradiction of the contradiction that Sir John Rose came to this country to consult in relation to the fisheries troubles. He returns to England with Minister Schenck, and the other evening the two gentlemen dined with Representative Hooper, of Massachusetts, where they met Sumner, Butler, Banks and other prominent members of Congress. The present report is that he is here in connection with our new five per cent. loan of $500,000,000.

THE military exploits of King William and their happy results have filled certain Germans in San Francisco with such profound enthusiasm that they have actually united in a society in his honor to be called the "Imperial Guard." This is the name they give themselves; Germans less enthusiastic speak of them as "certain fools in San Francisco."

FROM an official statement it appears that nine national banks have been authorized to commence business since the 12th inst., under the act of last summer. The total authorized capital of these banks is $950,000, of which about three-fifths has been paid in. These organizations will call for an addition of about $400,000 to the bank circulation.

There is a frightful story that "Bahkuahle fur triumuing, is only another name for the skin of the *Mephitis Americanis, vulgo* skunk.

THE ARSENAL QUESTION.

The Other Side—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In presuming upon the fairness of impartial journalism, I claim a brief space to say a word upon "the other side" of the arsenal question.

I am a property holder in the immediate neighborhood of this "disputed territory," and in common with all others of my class, am of that large body of our citizens living in the vicinity, naturally feel a very deep interest in this matter. To yourself, or to your brother, of the *Post*, at Oakland, situated in comfortable security miles away, it does not, of course, address itself with that directness and force with which it does to us, who are upon the spot, and feel whereof we speak.

You see, Mr. Editor, it makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored. Me thinks ours is very decidedly, and we want prompt and efficient interference in our behalf.

You very clever gentlemen, who are wholly outside this "danger line," can scarcely be expected to appreciate what it is to go to bed nightly knowing very clearly where you are, but as clearly and certainly not knowing where you will be next morning. Hence you will pardon us if some of us do display some feeling and temper in regard to this subject. We must, however, you will excuse me if I say that we will have to be left and not bid fair if we ever expect to get up such a tempest and very torrent of feeling as your columns and those of the *Post* have exhibited for a week past in regard to this sub, ject. Otherwise, what is to hinder the removal of the amount of this due to voters, well known personal and political antipathy to Gen. Negley, we have no doubt you intend to speak and act fairly and impartially between all parties. But to the subject itself.

You say I intimate a willingness that the arsenal *should* be removed. We think it is hardly fair to so flatly differ as to the manner of it. You are willing it should be removed outside of the city limits upon certain contingencies and conditions. We are willing that all of your contingencies should happen, and conditions result, if possible, and will join you most cordially to their bringing about, but if not available and the removal cannot be otherwise accomplished, we are part company, for we are for the removal at all hazards and consequences.

We are well aware of your arguments. We have heard them for a week past, in every conceivable form of threat and suggestion, but we are neither intimidated nor convinced. To the former we will never yield; to the latter consideration is always open.

Rolled down, your whole argument resolves itself into dollars and cents. This, aside from the feeling and bad temper displayed, is the sum total of every letter and comment that has been suggested against the removal.

Against the manifest and continual danger that broods like a nightmare over the hundreds and thousands of our good citizens who are compelled to live in the neighborhood of the arsenal, powder magazines, &c., covered with fixed ammunition and large quantities of powder in store, we say such an argument is an insult, and amounts to nothing, and that any man or set of men who, for the sake of a fanciful responsibility upon themselves, and to avert or disaster come again as they have, and may again, then so all should be held, as they will be, to a most severe and strict accountability.

For these reasons we think our City Councils did a most humane and wise thing when upon two occasions within the last year, they *unanimously* in both bodies resolved and re-resolved that this arsenal should be at once removed outside of the city limits, and called upon our worthy Representative in Congress, General Negley, to see that it was done. Now it is true that he has done it, or attempted so to do but in the act of passing the resolutions, I submit, but in the way doubtless seeming best to him upon the ground and familiar as a member of the Military Committee, with the intention of the authorities at Washington touching this and all other small arsenals in the country, he is met upon by all the dogs in the pack, (this of course does not apply to the COMMERCIAL) "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart," and endeavors made to have the resolutions rescinded. For myself I submit are without precedent and as unjust as they are uncalled for. I hope, therefore, that Councils will not this afternoon be craven enough to "go back" on their previous action record, and endeavor to throw the responsibility of this matter upon any other shoulders than their own, upon which it only and rightly rests.

And this brings me to the "snapper to my whip," as Webster says, in the closing phrases of my article, a suggestion which I hope will be considered and which may assist in unravelling the snarl of seeming complications into which this thread has run. It is this, that Councils appoint a committee to solve as before that "The United States arsenal, magazines, &c., should be removed outside of the city limits, &c." Then let them appoint a committee, say five or nine, of both branches, at the head of which shall be the Mayor, who in connection with a committee of an equal number of citizens representing the different views upon this subject shall at once proceed to the selection of a site for the future arsenal, and see if upon proper presentation of the case, a site can not be secured outside of the city limits to which the arsenal shall be removed, and which will be satisfactory to all concerned. In this committee I suggest Ex-Congressmen Moorhead and Howe, and the editors-in-chief of the leading newspapers, which will of course embrace yourself and your good brother Bird of the *Post*.

If delay is necessary in Congressional legislation, let it be had, in order that such legislation can be procured at Harrisburg as will enable the city to act in the premises. An examination of the charter of the city of Pittsburgh will show that the city as it could not now, if she wanted to, avail herself of any of the privileges suggested in the bill of General Negley, now pending before Congress. I think, then, if these suggestions are carried out in good faith, the whole matter can and will be satisfactorily to all interested—the arsenal removed to a better location, and the grounds secured to the city, for building or public square purposes, as may hereafter be deemed best.

I am not as you suggest one of those "at the bottom of all this mischief," since I never heard of the bill until informed by a telegram in the newspapers that General Negley was directed to report the bill. Neither do I think the matter is "all this mischief," for comparing dates, I think my letter to him did not reach him until after the bill had passed, nevertheless I accept with pleasure the "soft impeachment" for and that I and many others thinking with me have taken in this matter, and I sincerely hope and believe that our efforts combined with the past and as I hope has been effective, will be brought to a successful issue, and I send this in her to be mailed from Homewood, the fashionable suburb of the city, that the good people may be informed of the fact.

Yours truly,

A RESIDENT.

THE COMMERCIAL.

[From the Blair County Radical.]

Among the many newspaper improvements made with the New Year, that of the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL deserves special notice. The COMMERCIAL put on a whole new suit, and is now the handsomest it has always been, the best daily in Pennsylvania. When we say the best daily newspaper, we mean it. It is always a day ahead of the other Pittsburgh dailies, and at least two ahead of some of the slow coaches of Philadelphia. We know of no journal so nearly approaching the New York *Tribune* in its facilities for obtaining the latest news.

THE indications are that the Democratic majority in the Legislature of North Carolina have prejudged Governor Holden in the matter of his impeachment, and only go through the formalities of a trial for the sake of some lingering regard for appearances. That their violent and partisan action will work its own cure is also certain, and we hear of at least one Democratic paper in North Carolina, the Hillsboro *Recorder*, protesting of this impeachment: "It is manifest that it will result in no benefit to the hard-working yeomanry of the country."

VALLANDIGHAM evidently thinks there is a chance for him, if people will only forget his traitorous conduct, and so he says: "Let us have a Democratic President, and in looking for one let us not seek to know where he stood years ago, but where he stands now."

THE ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

More General Than was Expected—Miners Well Satisfied—Iron Manufacturers Troubled.

The Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette* of Friday says: "The suspension is more general than people supposed it would be. There are not more than five operators working throughout the whole anthracite coal-field. The miners seem to be well satisfied with the course events have taken lately. They are generally busy repairing their houses or fences, and doing other little odd jobs for the comfort of themselves and families. But very few have gone from home to work, as is usually the case during suspension, for the reason that laborers are very plenty this winter, and there is nothing for them to do. It seems to be the almost universal opinion that the strike will last but a few weeks at the most. We hope to see most of the men in this region at work soon after the 1st proximo.

There is considerable complaint among the iron men in this valley in reference to the damaging effects of coal miners' strikes upon their business. The iron manufacturers say that they are put to a heavy expense for large quantities of coal which they have no facilities for stocking, consequently it has to be handled and re-handled to get it in the furnace, and, being exposed to the weather, it is not so good for the manufacturer of iron as it otherwise would be, the uncertainty of the duration of the strike is also a source of great annoyance."

On the same day it was reported from Ashland that all the collieries in the Shamokin basin had suspended with the exception of three or four, (the Cameron, Burnside, Bear Valley and Frank Gowen,) and great efforts were being made by the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to get the miners at those collieries to stop. The extreme eastern end of the Schuylkill region there were three collieries in operation Thursday. The men employed there do not belong to the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. Some of the striking members of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association have left Ashland and gone to work there, but it is doubtful whether they will procure situations, as the men engaged are sufficient to operate the mines.

MR. COLE has introduced into the Senate, we trus only as a matter of duty to some constituents, a bill, purporting to be:

"For the encouraging the development of the mineral wealth of the United States, and incorporating the United States Mining School and Metallurgical Company, Dr. Alonzo Harward, Dr. Alonzo Linsley Hannah, Charles N. Fellows and W. P. C. Stebbins are named as the incorporators. They are to be authorized to establish a free school of mines for instruction in geology, mineralogy, chemistry, metallurgy, and mining engineering, and to build the works for extracting the precious metals from the ores containing the same."

The number of immaterial works which the company may erect is fixed at five, and for the first of these works the sum of $1,000,000 is asked to be granted to them by the President in five per cent. bonds of the United States; and for each of the remaining four works *five thousand dollars* less than *millions* of dollars in all which they are to receive from the United States Government in the same manner. Besides this, they are to have five hundred acres of land for each establishment, with permission to locate any of the privileges of other unappropriated.

Why the Government should pay land and money to a private company for teaching mining, any more than civil engineering, law or theology, medicine and agriculture, is a problem that the speculators in this scheme will have hard work to elucidate so that the people can understand it. The bill is manifold and apparent that every one will be compelled to acknowledge them.

Even you, Mr. Editor, in the face of the results, will regret our distribution, in the shape of angry editorials, you are now hurling at the innocent and much abused author, and before one year rolls round, you will find as much difficulty in finding a man willing to admit he had ever opposed it, as Dogberd with his watch had in finding a "man" in broad daylight in the streets of Athens.

Our correspondent, though willing to see the Arsenal removed outside the city, would abolish it entirely, and for wholly insufficient reasons. Herein we differ from him. We have already shown that the "powder" argument has not the force he attaches to it, since little powder is now stored in the Arsenal; and it is entirely practicable to remove the "danger" he so emphasizes. The danger is at no time comparable with that which arises from oil refineries all about us. To be consistent he should demand their removal also. It is as a vast manufacturing establishment, giving employment to labor and in many ways contributing to the business and importance of Pittsburgh, that the Arsenal should be viewed. We see no objection to planting it outside the city, if that can be done, though, as we have said, such an attempt will be likely to endanger the further existence of the Arsenal here, or in this neighborhood. It is not a violent assumption that self-interest prompts the raid on the Arsenal, the talk about the "danger line," and all that, being thrown in to drown reason and blind the judgment to the merits of the case.

Nor does our correspondent state correctly the scope and spirit of the resolutions of Councils, which never contemplated the abolition of the Arsenal. And he is equally incorrect in explaining General NEGLEY's action. His bill strikes at once for the abolition of the Arsenal, makes no provision for its re-location outside of the city, and it is herein that he has violated the instruction of Councils and exposed himself to the censure that he is experiencing. It is doing violence to common sense and is simply dishonest to pretend that he has only acted as Council requested. He has done the very thing against which we conclude Councils will earnestly protest. No reader with a grain of sense will fail to perceive that our correspondent states incorrectly the action of both Councils and Gen. NEGLEY. And as a whole, the communication, as will at once be perceived, is the lame and impotent effusion of one who has for the total extinguishment of the Arsenal reasons that he is no willing to own.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Last summer a poor Welshman paid his last money, $75, for a few acres of poor land at Minson, Maine. He soon opened a splendid quarry of slate, and has lately sold the property for $16,000.

A German orphan asylum as well as a German cemetery are to be established by Gottlieb F. Burkhardt, a Boston lager beer brewer, who has bought the celebrated "Brook Farm," in Massachusetts, where Hawthorne, Dana, Thoreau, and others of the New England writers and philosophers once tried the experiment of co-operative life.

Harper's Magazine for February has a story, presented as original by Edward C. Cooper, which appeared in *Old and New* for January. Probably both were from the same French original, and it is a sharp lesson to editors to be more careful.

The large majority of the sea Island planters, including many of unquestioned skill, energy and industry, failed to make their expenses during the year just ended, and the Charleston *News* says that the acreage of sea island lands that will be regularly planted in the future promises to be less than half that planted last year, owing to the great difficulty in obtaining the needful advances.

The Columbia, S. C., *Union* complains that "a set of beardless, half-grown boys" have stolen the doors of a meeting house in that town. This it calls "pure cussedness."

Charleston, South Carolina, with over 48,000 population has a debt of $5,137,208. But its annual revenue is $820,000, about $51,000 more than the expenses. The entire amount of real and personal taxable property is $22,151,477, but the South Carolina Railroad pays on its real estate to the amount of $3,190,928 within the city limits, which is exempt from taxation.

In Richmond, the Indiana "Quaker City," four certain institutions to the extent of $100,000 each, involving the State by their so doing (if the Legislature should so choose) their reconsidered name or initials, of which they have shown themselves to be without sufficient discernment to detect the practical bearing, of the important post they were entering, resulting consequences. They have not made a thorough investigation, followed by outspoken reports, into the condition of any single poorhouse, prison, or asylum in which abuses were alleged to have existed calling for their attention, but have simply required by section sixth to ascertain and report to the Legislature whether the charitable and correctional institutions of that State are properly established.

3. Have economically and judiciously expended the moneys appropriated for their aid.

4. Accomplish the objects for which they were established.

5. Comply fully with the laws in relation to them.

6. Have complied with all parts of the law.

In the case of more than one public institution, the Commissioners have had it brought to their notice that they have not answers on all these points to be given to the public—that they should report to your honorable body such of them as will put equivocation, using such straightforward and earnest speech as became men to whom, for the first time in its political history, this State, the citadel of American liberty, had confided the important powers, honors, duties of the British king and his Lord Chancellors. The only action taken by the Board under this important section is with a view to refer the subject of certain investigations informally to a sitting committee. The members of the Board, assembled behind closed doors, have formally resolved not to prepare or to communicate any report of conclusions arrived at. Therefore the Commissioners of Public Charities, having failed to comply with the objects for which it was created, be repealed.

The following table of expenses for the year ending December 1, 1870, is given with the remark: "Added $5,000 worth of furniture, &c., by the Corresponding Secretary—but more. And a much larger income will be required for these $2,000 might have been found by the State:"

Salary of General Agent and Secretary	$3,000 00
Salary of Corresponding Secretary, in addition	833 33
Traveling expenses of Board and General Agent	788 85
Stationery	83 33
Postage stamps, telegrams and express charges	101 79
Repairing and furnishing room	750 00
	$5,475 58

The statement is made that certain private citizens and associations have, previous to the Board's existence, taken contemptuous notice of it, and more work in collecting statistics upon the Board's especial subjects. General Kane then says:

"I hardly entertain a doubt that the members of the Board of Public Charities would have placed themselves creditable if they had been employed to work as clerks, for a sufficient salary paid them monthly, under a passably meritorious and responsible chief of bureau. The question with me, as President, has been the equal fairness of the distribution; how long it would be right to leave these gentlemen in the enjoyment of the name and sense of their considerable salaries. In such organizations as appeared to be any promise of success, to carry out the duties for which they were established, by the means appointed by them in the act. Recent action taken by the Board, however, the design of which is unmistakable, calls for immediate action on my part to arrest it. His Excellency, Governor Geary, in his annual message to your honorable body, at the present instant, stated that the first annual report of the Board of Public charities would be presented to you early in the session. A report of this nature, duly nominated, the board held a meeting January 11th instant, at which they devoted their attention to the publication of their report upon a special committee of which the President was chairman, with instructions to report at the Board Committee Room in Philadelphia, Saturday, January 14, at which it was formally resolved to abolish these institutions. This it is believed by me was done with a view to defeat the presentation of any report to the honorable body of the Legislature at present so far as the report of the general agent might claim to be considered. Under the by-laws of the Board, the President has no power without the approval of another commissioner to call the Board together, and I am informed that I am not in the majority of the commissioners in that no meeting of the Board shall be held without stated quarterly meeting of March, which would not occur before the close of the present session. It is on this account that I feel it my duty to call the attention of the other bodies will be accorded me if I appear presumptuous in addressing you, not being first formally authorized to do so by my Board.

The General Agent's report is characterized as "out of a creditable character" for a public document. Kane shall be held responsible for provisions of the present act should be left to the approaching Constitutional Convention. Of this he predicts:

1. It is most probable that the Convention will establish a bureau or jurisprudence and statistics connected with the State Department, whose province it shall be to collect and digest all reports now made to the board of public charities. Provision will also probably be made for the appointment of inspectors or other police agents or commissioners, to look after homeless minors and other unprotected inhabitants of certain districts, who are now without any authority stands higher, is understood to favor the reorganization of all penal institutions.

2. Emigrants.—Strangers in distress have ever been the wards of our generous Commonwealth.

3. Laborers and artisans in their absence from parents are entitled to her watchful care. Travelers by land and by sea.

4. We have the dangerous classes to look after and provide for, at home and abroad, when they are thrown into it by foreign governments.

5. Further: All our orphans and friendless children, the blind and deaf and dumb, the idiot and the insane, in the street and in the town. The Board of Public Charities has heard a cry for succor proceed from Pittsburgh, as well as from other portions of our own making, we suffer many little ones to be neglected and abused. Hitherto the inspectors would appropriately report to the bureau proposed, and receive their instructions from it. Your honorable body will be called upon to take immediate action on these matters.

General Kane says his colleagues "are not entitled to any more credit than they have received," as he says that "the commissioners appear not to have been qualified, if they were so minded, to frame at present any well ordered scheme or system of charities," and "As long as the Board continued unorganized, the people had no right to look to them to guide them, they should have scrupulously refused the honor, to trifle with the great interests of the community."

The danger of indiscriminate distribution of public funds, to which he refers, is urged. Hon. Chester Kane, also of the Board, is not included in the General's criticism, as his (Chester's) name appears to be on but few of the rope, and he has not acted. Dr. A. J. Ourt, an additional secretary, appointed by General Kane, to have a salary, is also exempted from censure. Dr. Ourt is of opinion that the Board "is needless, and has been from its organization." He recommends that the Board be abolished, and that the duties of the Board be performed by a very large majority. The soldiers, whom he nobly befriended, are among his most earnest and sincere supporters.

Judge Welker first came into prominence in our State at the organization of Republican party, of which splendid organization he was one of the founders. He left the Democratic party on the prescribing their names upon the architraves and pillars of the grand structure. He was more than satisfied to have his name engraved in honorable association with its humble architects upon one of the pedestals of the temple. The professions of the Democracy rose and expanded, bearing witness to the triumph of civilization and of liberty. In the course of events he became the honored representative of the State as President of the Senate won golden opinions from all parties for his unbiased and impartiality. As Congress he fought with manfully for the cause of the slave, and like your own high souled Stevens, was bitterly assailed by a malicious partisan press. He is now closing his third term, and will come home here among his friends with a reputation without a stain. He has been the recipient of the confidence of the soldiers. Thousands of them put for an opportunity to show their high appreciation of his services. No soldier's widow or orphan ever appealed to him for help in vain. He is said to be the only leading Republican who has refused Grant for a position. He has a genial presence, a winning manner, and a wonderful genius for organization and management. Free of disconcerting opinions, there is no doubt of his nomination. CIVIS.

VALLANDIGHAM'S TRIBUTE TO HIS FELLOW REBELS.

UNIONTOWN, January 20, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me to call attention to the following Democratic sentiments, uttered by Vallandigham, the leader and chosen orator of the Democracy, at a late celebration, in Wooster, Ohio, of Jackson's victory at New Orleans, speaking of the rebels, said they "were the noblest ages in the heroes and martyrs of American story and song. They will get and ravage and in stone at the hands of the future painters and sculptors of America; the drama of remote ages will revive the story of their lives; while their names will be a watchword for valor so long as our flag shall be dear to ingenious youths of nations not yet born, speaking languages not yet constructed."

Thus, according to the Democracy, the rebels who fought to perpetuate the hideous system of slavery, were "*martyrs and heroes*," and those who fought to *save* the Union and destroy slavery, will be infamous. Vallandigham, and the rebels are "*Gods*" of the rebels, he commends as examples to be followed by their "ingenious youths" hereafter, if they wish to make their "names and memories" immortal. Speaking of the hero of the day, this Democratic standard bearing upon its ample folds these glorious sentiments: *The Union, Equal Rights, Protection, Progress, Liberty*, civil and religious, heroism, for which the Democrats now denounce General Grant.

I believe, after General Jackson's famous toast, "*The Union: It must and shall be preserved*," these compliments from the rebel Vallandigham are not surprising. But the more of this the better. On the other hand, let the Republicans raise high their standard, bearing upon its ample folds these glorious sentiments: *The Union, Equal Rights, Protection, Progress, Liberty*, civil and religious, heroism, for which the Democrats now denounce General Grant.

I believe, after General Jackson's famous toast, "*The Union: It must and shall be preserved*," these compliments from the rebel Vallandigham are not surprising. But the more of this the better. On the other hand, let the Republicans raise high their standard, bearing upon its ample folds these glorious American sentiments: *The Union, Equal Rights, Protection, Progress, Liberty*, civil and religious, heroism, for which the Democrats now denounce General Grant.

S.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF OHIO.

Claims of Judge Welker.

MANSFIELD, O., January 21, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Will you allow a brief space in your widely read journal in relation to Ohio politics? Among the many names mentioned for the Governorship, that of Judge Welker seems to be received with most favor by the press and the people. It is conceded that Governor Hayes, an able upright officer, will not be a candidate, and that Governor Geary cannot be spared from his important position in Congress. It is also generally understood that the soldiers have concluded to give the position this time to a citizen of the civil patriotic type.

This part of the State is by right entitled to the Governor, the south and west having had their share of the executive official. In the counties composing the thirteenth, fourteenth and sixteenth districts the name of Judge Welker is everywhere received with the most manifestations of esteem. He is well known in these counties, having served as Judge, Lieutenant Governor, and is now closing his third term in Congress. Judge Welker is in the prime of life, and would make one of the most successful campaigners. He was first elected to office by a very large majority. The soldiers, whom he nobly befriended, are among his most earnest and sincere supporters.

Judge Welker first came into prominence in our State at the organization of Republican party, of which splendid organization he was one of the founders. He left the Democratic party on the prescribing their names upon the architraves and pillars of the grand structure. He was more than satisfied to have his name engraved in honorable association with its humble architects upon one of the pedestals of the temple. The professions of the Democracy rose and expanded, bearing witness to the triumph of civilization and of liberty. In the course of events he became the honored representative of the State as President of the Senate won golden opinions from all parties for his unbiased and impartiality. As Congress he fought with manfully for the cause of the slave, and like your own high souled Stevens, was bitterly assailed by a malicious partisan press. He is now closing his third term, and will come home here among his friends with a reputation without a stain. He has been the recipient of the confidence of the soldiers. Thousands of them put for an opportunity to show their high appreciation of his services. No soldier's widow or orphan ever appealed to him for help in vain. He is said to be the only leading Republican who has refused Grant for a position. He has a genial presence, a winning manner, and a wonderful genius for organization and management. Free of disconcerting opinions, there is no doubt of his nomination. CIVIS.

THE WRECKED SAGINAW.

Letter from Her Paymaster—Her Crew Comfortably Situated.

The family of Paymaster George H. Read, of the lost United States steamer Saginaw, have received from him an interesting letter, of which the following is a copy:

"OCEAN ISLAND, November 18, 1870.—You will, of course, be surprised to get a letter from this desert island, but it has now a population of ninety-three souls, the Saginaw's late crew. In short, we were wrecked here, on the night of the 15th inst., in the Midway Islands on the evening of Friday, October 28, and the next morning found ourselves at 3:30 A. M. thoroughly on the reef. We stuck to the ship until daylight, when we got out four boats and provisions, all we could. I saved my wife and child, the ship's books, and about one-fourth of my clothes and my watch. If you could see me now you could hardly recognize me; a pair of boots almost large enough for two feet in one; ragged pants and an old felt h

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, January 21, 1871.

Our money market has developed a tendency to greater ease and strength through the past week, with occasional spells of closeness in its workings. Discounting on a larger and more liberal scale has characterized the operations of our various loan houses and institutions, and we find their loanable means very perceptibly on the increase.

The transactions in local stocks, bonds, &c., of late have been on an increased scale. The most noticeable feature is the advance in Columbia oil stock, which has been excited by the extraordinary daily yield of its oil farm, which has now the largest producing wells in the oil district. The stock is firm at from 14 to 20 per share, and few sellers.

—At New York the events of the week in Wall street were the looking up of greenbacks and the increased ease in money in the face of this. The great fall in the Hannibal and St. Joseph shares early in the week and finally the general and marked advance and buoyancy in Union Pacific, with New York Central and Hannibal and St. Joseph, with a reaction at the close.

The bank statement is unfavorable, but the decrease in deposits and legal tenders is much less than generally expected. In view of the lock up on currency, the banks make a net loss of $837,445 in their legal reserve, and now hold $17,225,450 above the 25 per cent. required by law. The following shows the condition of the New York city banks this week; the first column of figures specie—decrease, $409,909; circulation—decrease, $61,528; deposits—decrease, $1,913,744; legal tenders decrease, $837,754. Money on call has been steady at 6@6 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange is dull and unchanged.

Gold closed up to steady at 110⅝@110⅜. Government bonds quiet and steady at the close. Southern State securities firm but quiet on the last call.

—Some little time since the Tennessee State Senate passed a bill raising the State tax to eighty cents on the $100, thus doubling the existing rate. The House on Tuesday, after some debate, passed a bill to its second reading, fixing the rate at only sixty cents. This amount is not enough, and the Nashville *Banner* speaks only the truth when it says that, under the circumstances, low taxation will be virtual repudiation. That journal, which represents the Conservative party, demands adequate taxation as the only means to save the honor of the State; and it deserves credit for the patriotism with which it recommends this undoubted and unwelcome truth to its readers. In this connection we note that a suggestion comes from *England* that Tennessee should fund the back interest (now 12 per cent.) all the interest of the coming year, and half the interest of the ensuing three years, with the calculation that the State can thus resume payment of interest without further delay.

—The New York *Evening Advertiser* of 19-day says: A semi-official letter, addressed to those interested in New York Central stock and scrip, says of the consolidation certificates: "They represent a mere property in *futuro*, and cannot be considered as a dividend until they are paid off by the Company." This is important, as affecting the speculative movement or rather the bull movement on the creek. Towards the close of the week the market became dull and oil was freely offered at a decline in prices, which holders appeared anxious to sell, even at the decline. The week's operations were larger than last week, particularly of refined. Manufacturers have evidently made up their minds to carry on business differently. This is just what ought to have been done long ago—better, however, late than never.

CRUDE RECEIPTS

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks from all points by river and rail.

	This week.	Last week.
Crude received, bbls	11,664	8,028

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to January 21, 1871	27,156
Same time 1870	42,945
Same time 1869	49,770
Same time 1868	29,575
Same time 1867	3,618
Same time 1866	1,131
Same time 1865	4,706

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,959	3,803
Allegheny Valley Railroad	1,666	2,980
Total	4,716	6,063

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads, from January 1st to 21st:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,194	1,111	5,990
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,896	10,961	7,295
Total	16,090	12,072	13,285

The following are the sales of crude and refined oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	24,500	26,200
Refined, barrels	2,000	20,000
Total	26,500	46,200

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market for crude appeared, firm with a good inquiry. The rates were as follows: Spot, 11c; January to July, deliverable monthly, 11c; B. O., first 6 mos, 11¼c; S. O., first 6 mos, 10¼c; all year, S. O., 10½c; B. O., all year, 12½c. The sales were:

2,000 bbls S. O. till May 1	10½c
1,000 bbls B. O. till May 1	10½c
1,000 bbls S. O. February	10½c

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one; this, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The nominal rates were: Spot, 24c; January, 24¼c; February, 24¼c; March, 24¼c; April, 25c; May, 25½c; B. O., January to July, 26c. The sales were as follows:

2,000 bbls January	24¼c
500 bbls, first half February	24½c
2,000 bbls January and February	24½c
2,000 bbls February and March	24¾c

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels scarce. Market firm. Buyers at $1 70 for city trade. Sale 800 country made at $1 70; 264 delivered at $1 75; 1,000 each April to November inclusive at $1 90 in barges. Some 25,000 to 30,000 new barrels from the establishment of John Richards, Cincinnati, and Gibson & Co., Aurora, Indiana, are expected to arrive within a week or ten days.

TITUSVILLE, January 21.—The *Herald* says: The market to-day was quiet and firm, with a still further advance from yesterday's quotations, and $4 10 was freely offered for oil on the upper creek during the evening, but there was no apparent disposition to sell at those figures. If anything, the market closed even firmer than during the morning. We quote the following

SALES.

1,600 bbls upper creek	$4 17
1,000 bbls Rouseville	4 10
1,000 bbls Rouseville	4 30
500 bbls Rouseville	4 20
1,000 Petroleum Center	4 30
650 Petroleum Center	4 35
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 30
500 bbls Oil City regardless	4 50

NEW YORK, January 21.—Closing on the 20th.—The market is barely so firm. Owing to the reaction on the creek there is less demand, and prices closed more than nominal. Crude in bulk, 12¾@12⅞c; with 1,300 bbls sold at that rate, and 4,000 bbls for February, at 14½c. Refined closed at 24¾@24½c, with sales of 2,500 bbls at the latter rate. Philadelphia delivery was easier, closing weak at 24¼c; sales a great deal of business in spot, 500 bbls each April and May at 25½c, and rumored 1,000 bbls July and March at 26c. May on private terms.

OIL CITY, January 21.— Lower creek $4 20@4 25. Oil City $4 45@4 50. Market quiet and firm.

TITUSVILLE, January 21.—Market quiet and nominally $4 40@4 95 up to $5 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Market weak at 23½c for 110 test; good 24c; prime 24½c; white 24½c; April and May 25c@25½c; June 25½c; crude 13c.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, January 21.—Market dull and nominal; crude 14c@14½c; refined 26c. Few sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Crude 12¾@12⅝c; refined, January, 24c bid, 24½c asked; February 24½c; March 24¾c; sales 2,000 bbls January and March at 24½c; April and May 25c.

OIL CITY, January 21.—Market quiet but firmer on lower creek; regardless $4 20@4 25; gravity, $4 30 @4 40. Oil City, regardless $4 40; gravity $4 50@ $4 60.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
H W C Tweedie	336	Peerless Oil Works	71
Sunbeam Refinery	74	Liberty Oil Works	261
Bellfield Oil Works	154		
Total			896

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 74 bbls. Thomas Clenge to Sunbeam Refinery, 336 bbls. Penn Gas to Brilliant Oil Works, 154 do. Wm Stewart to Sunbeam Oil Works, 74 do. Bates & G to Liberty Oil Works, 261 do.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Yard Master C. R. Martin reports receiving the following numbers cars of cattle, sheep, horses and mules for the week ending January 21, 1871:

Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	134 Horses	4
Mules	4 Hogs	100
Sheep	67	
Total	324	
Last week	364	

CATTLE.

REMARKS.—We are not disposed to speculate upon the future of the market. It has been dull for a week or two past, and seems inclined to continue in the same vein. In regard to cattle, for the past three days the receipts have been quite large, and although they sold rather slow, the prospects for coming week, as all the stock in the pens are sold. Following were the closing sales of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steer, $6 25@6 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 75@6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 25@5 75; bulls stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 20@4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 00@5 00.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light for the past three days, and they sold briskly at quotations. The prospect for the coming week is good, if the supply is not too great from the west. If it should be heavy, prices must come down from ¼ to ½ per cent. The selling rates for the past three days were as follows: Extra Philadelphia $7 20@7 30; prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $7 20; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $7; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 50; light to stock, 120 to 150, $6 50@6 75.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were fair, and prices were still at quotations, with prospects a shade better than last week. The market, however, will be ruled by the arrivals. Below we give the ruling figures: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 50; common, 65 to 70 lbs, 75 lbs, $3@3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head $1@1 50.

SALES.

We give the following sales of cattle, hogs, and sheep for the past three days, with the prices received:

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight	Price
J. McCauley	19	20,000	$4 75
Wm. Kelley	8	on foot	280 00
Wm. Kelley	7	10,150	4 25
Wm. Kelley	20	21,180	4 25
Wm. Kelley	5	5,000	4 00
Wm. Kelley	5	on foot	145 00
G. McPherson &	16	11,000	4 00
H. Rosenthal	17	14,600	4 00
E. H. Williams	17	16,000	3 75
E. Lewis	11	10,000	3 75
E. E. Lewis	11	900	3 75
J. McAndrew	19	15,620	4 00
J. McArdle	6	6,400	4 00
J. McArdle	15	14,800	4 00
J. McArdle	4	1,320	4 00
J. McArdle	10	10,000	4 00
J. Hanlin	16	18,280	4 00
Kleinman & Auil	34	34,000	4 00
Kleinman & Auil	34	31,870	4 00
Kleinman & Auil	34	34,000	4 00
Wm. Kelley	12	11,500	3 50
Mulvaney & Co	19	19,000	4 00
Rothermel	1	880	5 25

HEDGES & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

J Hiller	16	8,800	4 00
Auldesband & Co	13	13,260	5 50
Geo. Seifert	13	13,000	4 00

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

F. Schuler	15	9,750	4 50
Wm. Kennedy	20	16,800	4 00
Kleinmann & A	12	12,960	5 00
Kleinmann & A	15	15,000	5 00

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

W. J. Ludwig	1	on foot	41 00
F. Howe	1	on foot	41 00
S. Hoffman	5	4,140	3 50
J. Martin	4	3,600	3 50
J. Martin	4	3,320	3 50
J. McCauley	10	10,040	3 75

CRAIG & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

Wm. Kelly	18	18,000	4 04
Geo. Hogue	14	14 bulls	18,700

Hogs.

P. R. ASBURY SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Voetter & H	56	10,320	6 80
Kreisman & Co	37	8,380	6 15

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

F. H. Myers	73	18,670	6 80
F. H. Myers	73	18,670	6 80
Imhoff & Co	83	19,000	6 80
H. H. Myers	99	23,000	6 80
W. Hedges	40	9,110	6 80
M. Hall & Co	47	11,000	6 80
Auil & M	47	1,780	6 80
H. Rosenthal	47	11,000	6 80
H. M. H	5	1,270	6 80
H. M. H	15	3,810	6 80
C. Newport	15	3,810	6 80
C. Newport	35	8,750	6 75
Total	16	4,000	6 75

CRAIG & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

Wm. Newport	80	13,544	6 65
Wm. Newport	40	9,330	6 65
Wm. Newport	40	10,000	6 65
M. Feeley	4	1,000	6 65
H. G. Imhoff & Co	83	19,000	6 80
Rothschilds	18	3,870	6 50
Rothschilds	18	3,870	6 50
Jones	1	300	6 50
Zanetor	1	300	6 50
W. Hedges	1	12,100	6 80
H. H. Myers	1	300	6 80

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

Eversman & P	1	1,200	6 80
W. Hedges	38	22,560	6 80
W. Hedges	1	300	6 80
H. G. Imhoff & Co	1	300	6 80
H. G. Imhoff & Co	83	19,000	6 80
F. D. Smith	70	9,250	6 80
F. D. Smith	70	9,250	6 80
F. D. Smith	24	2,900	6 80
J. F. Rentmiller	20	3,870	6 80
J. Roth	43	14,250	6 80
Hilligass & Bro	43	14,250	6 80
Hilligass & Bro	43	12,080	7 10

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

Wm. Newport	91	22,000	6 65
Jr. Smith	40	11,000	6 75
Wm. Newport	43	12,800	6 65
Wm. Newport	43	12,800	6 65
Wm. Newport	98	19,110	6 80

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

A. W. Gillespie	6	3,260	6 75
A. W. Gillespie	14	3,260	6 80
A. W. Gillette	5	1,410	6 80
A. W. Gillette	5	1,410	6 80
A. W. Gillette	18	4,770	6 80
A. W. Gillette	1	710	6 80
Smith & Watson	5	850	6 80
W. Hedges	26	8,030	6 80
W. Hedges	40	10,000	6 80
W. Hedges	54	10,850	6 80
W. Hedges	54	10,850	6 80
W. Hedges	72	17,410	6 80
W. Hedges	72	17,410	6 80
Voetter & Brainard	99	25,870	6 80
Voetter & Brainard	99	24,090	6 80
Voetter & Brainard	99	24,090	6 80
Voetter & Brainard	9	4,280	7 10
Voetter & Brainard	99	29,010	7 10
W. Williams	1	180	5 50
W. Williams	1	180	5 50
W. Williams	3	960	6 75
W. Williams	3	960	6 75
Rothschild	18	3,960	6 50
Rothschild	18	520	6 75
Rothschild	18	3,960	6 50
W. Tinsey	4	1,810	4 25
H. G. Imhoff & Co	83	21,284	7 25

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
W. Alcorn	111	8,550	$4 75
W. Hill	67	6,980	4 50
W. Hill	67	per head	1 50
Total per week	8,698	2,083	2,989
Since Jan. 1	19,668	2,907	4,315
To Jan. 21, 1871	27,156	5,999	7,295
Same time 1870	42,945	1,117	10,961
Same time 1869	49,770	3,194	12,896
Same time 1868	29,575	932	15,020

The market during the week passed through various changes. A portion of the time activity and an advance in prices was the order of the day. This was said to be caused by the speculative movement or rather the bull movement on the creek. Towards the close of the week the market became dull and oil was freely offered at a decline in prices, which holders appeared anxious to sell, even at the decline. The week's operations were larger than last week, particularly of refined. Manufacturers have evidently made up their minds to carry on business differently. This is just what ought to have been done long ago—better, however, late than never.

CRUDE RECEIPTS

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks from all points by river and rail.

	This week.	Last week.
Crude received, bbls	11,664	8,028

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to January 21, 1871	27,156
Same time 1870	42,945
Same time 1869	49,770
Same time 1868	29,575
Same time 1867	3,618
Same time 1866	1,131
Same time 1865	4,706

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,959	3,803
Allegheny Valley Railroad	1,666	2,980
Total	4,716	6,063

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads, from January 1st to 21st:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,194	1,111	5,990
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,896	10,961	7,295
Total	16,090	12,072	13,285

The following are the sales of crude and refined oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	24,500	26,200
Refined, barrels	2,000	20,000
Total	26,500	46,200

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market for crude appeared, firm with a good inquiry. The rates were as follows: Spot, 11c; January to July, deliverable monthly, 11c; B. O., first 6 mos, 11¼c; S. O., first 6 mos, 10¼c; all year, S. O., 10½c; B. O., all year, 12½c. The sales were:

2,000 bbls S. O. till May 1	10½c
1,000 bbls B. O. till May 1	10½c
1,000 bbls S. O. February	10½c

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one; this, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The nominal rates were: Spot, 24c; January, 24¼c; February, 24¼c; March, 24¼c; April, 25c; May, 25½c; B. O., January to July, 26c. The sales were as follows:

2,000 bbls January	24¼c
500 bbls, first half February	24½c
2,000 bbls January and February	24½c
2,000 bbls February and March	24¾c

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels scarce. Market firm. Buyers at $1 70 for city trade. Sale 800 country made at $1 70; 264 delivered at $1 75; 1,000 each April to November inclusive at $1 90 in barges. Some 25,000 to 30,000 new barrels from the establishment of John Richards, Cincinnati, and Gibson & Co., Aurora, Indiana, are expected to arrive within a week or ten days.

TITUSVILLE, January 21.—The *Herald* says: The market to-day was quiet and firm, with a still further advance from yesterday's quotations, and $4 10 was freely offered for oil on the upper creek during the evening, but there was no apparent disposition to sell at those figures. If anything, the market closed even firmer than during the morning. We quote the following

SALES.

1,600 bbls upper creek	$4 17
1,000 bbls Rouseville	4 10
1,000 bbls Rouseville	4 30
500 bbls Rouseville	4 20
1,000 Petroleum Center	4 30
650 Petroleum Center	4 35
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 30
500 bbls Oil City regardless	4 50

NEW YORK, January 21.—Closing on the 20th.—The market is barely so firm. Owing to the reaction on the creek there is less demand, and prices closed more than nominal. Crude in bulk, 12¾@12⅞c; with 1,300 bbls sold at that rate, and 4,000 bbls for February, at 14½c. Refined closed at 24¾@24½c, with sales of 2,500 bbls at the latter rate. Philadelphia delivery was easier, closing weak at 24¼c; sales a great deal of business in spot, 500 bbls each April and May at 25½c, and rumored 1,000 bbls July and March at 26c. May on private terms.

OIL CITY, January 21.—Lower creek $4 20@4 25. Oil City $4 45@4 50. Market quiet and firm.

TITUSVILLE, January 21.—Market quiet and nominally $4 40@4 95 up to $5 per bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Market weak at 23½c for 110 test; good 24c; prime 24½c; white 24½c; April and May 25c@25½c; June 25½c; crude 13c.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, January 21.—Market dull and nominal; crude 14c@14½c; refined 26c. Few sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Crude 12¾@12⅝c; refined, January, 24c bid, 24½c asked; February 24½c; March 24¾c; sales 2,000 bbls January and March at 24½c; April and May 25c.

OIL CITY, January 21.—Market quiet but firmer on lower creek; regardless $4 20@4 25; gravity, $4 30 @4 40. Oil City, regardless $4 40; gravity $4 50@ $4 60.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
H W C Tweedie	336	Peerless Oil Works	71
Sunbeam Refinery	74	Liberty Oil Works	261
Bellfield Oil Works	154		
Total			896

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Duncan & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 74 bbls. Thomas Clenge to Sunbeam Refinery, 336 bbls. Penn Gas to Brilliant Oil Works, 154 do. Wm Stewart to Sunbeam Oil Works, 74 do. Bates & G to Liberty Oil Works, 261 do.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1870.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Yard Master C. R. Martin reports receiving the following numbers cars of cattle, sheep, horses and mules for the week ending January 21, 1871:

Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	134 Horses	4
Mules	4 Hogs	100
Sheep	67	
Total	324	
Last week	364	

CATTLE.

REMARKS.—We are not disposed to speculate upon the future of the market. It has been dull for a week or two past, and seems inclined to continue in the same vein. In regard to cattle, for the past three days the receipts have been quite large, and although they sold rather slow, the prospects for coming week, as all the stock in the pens are sold. Following were the closing sales of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steer, $6 25@6 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 75@6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 25@5 75; bulls stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 20@4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 00@5 00.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light for the past three days, and they sold briskly at quotations. The prospect for the coming week is good, if the supply is not too great from the west. If it should be heavy, prices must come down from ¼ to ½ per cent. The selling rates for the past three days were as follows: Extra Philadelphia $7 20@7 30; prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $7 20; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $7; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 50; light to stock, 120 to 150, $6 50@6 75.

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The arrivals of sheep were fair, and prices were still at quotations, with prospects a shade better than last week. The market, however, will be ruled by the arrivals. Below we give the ruling figures: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 50; common, 65 to 70 lbs, 75 lbs, $3@3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head $1@1 50.

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Total	4,

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cosmo Ale—Pike, Dumont & Co.
Notice—F. G. Lange & Bro.
Large Line—Dr. Kidder.
Opera House—Chapman Sisters, Monday, January 23.
Thimble's Varieties—Thimble.
Horse Stolen—Isaac Wells.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Grand Opening.
Statement—Boatman's Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
Dissolved—H. F. Perrine & Co.
Tubs Damask—John S. Brown, 215 Church street, New York.
Willard School—Isaac W. Kountz.
Plumbing—J. Bucurry.
Dissolution—Wm. McCaslin—Kinnaming.
Professional—J. A. Gould & Co., Commercial street.
Situation Wanted—L. G. Schall, New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.
Young Man Wanted—Ibid.
Pennsylvania Theatre—Lessee, Fox.
Academy of Music—
Glass Works—J. H. Johnston.
Grain Weighers Wanted—Tyler & Fortin.
Bolting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Steamer for Sale—Morgantown & Co.
Upholsterers—E. Edmondson & Son.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Room for Rent—John H. Jackson.
Statement—Commercial Mercantile Agency Insurance Company.
Reynolds' Library Hall—Miss Olive Logan.
Grand Concert—Marvin's.
Notice—T. Cooke & Co.
Blairsville Ladies' Seminary—Opens February 1.
Mortgage Wanted—Thomas K. Fortin.
Patent Solicitors—Munn & Co.
Butcher's Saloon—
Shelled Corn—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.
School of Design—Annual Exhibition.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Rooms to Rent—Rowand & Sons.
Residence for Sale—A. W. Lukens.
Notice—Mail—191 and 193 Fifteen street.
Fluid Extract—McClurran & Mowbrayson.
Notice of Partnership—T. Cooke & Co.
Commission House—H. Rea, Jr.
Grain—Wm. Gallow.
Drug Store for Sale—Reed Bros.

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In addition to the ordinary routine business, Judge Sterrett imposed the following

SENTENCES.

James Copeland, convicted of bastardy on oath of Mary Hoefle, was sentenced to pay costs, a fine of $5, and $50 to the mother—the child's support.

D. Lewis, who plead guilty to the larceny of a watch from Jane Thomas, was sentenced to pay the costs and serve eleven months and fifteen days in the Work House.

Patrick Gallagher, who also plead guilty to an assault and battery upon John Ivers, was sentenced to pay $100 fine and the costs, and to undergo an imprisonment of three months in the Work House.

Daniel Rudolph plead guilty on five charges of selling liquor without license, and was sentenced to pay costs and a fine of $50 in each case.

Benjamin Reynolds, alias Roberts, who plead *nolle contendere* on a charge of keeping a bawdy house, preferred by J. R. Watson, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, the costs, and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the county jail.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

M. Studebeker, Robert Hanshaw,
Mary A. Duncan, John Snyder,
Mary Watson, James Wilson,
Mary Price, Louis Kramer,
John J. Harris, B. Weis,
Mary Ann Mary Walker, Fred. Eckert,
H. Brandt, Edward Magraw,
A. Allegmante, Frank Becker,
Joseph Stille, John Luffy,
G. Phelan, Ann McCormick,
Mary Fischer, A. Newcomer,
A. A. McGinnis, J. Porse et at.

Common Pleas and District Courts.

There was no business transacted in these Courts of public interest. The following are the trial lists for to-day:

DISTRICT COURT.

246. (old list) Bly vs. Gunnison.
247. (old list) Cook vs. Mills.
22. Herlehy et al. vs. Hatch.
23. Herlehy et al. vs. Hatch.
24. Herlehy et al. vs. Hatch.
25. Herlehy et al. vs. Voelker.
32. Eaton vs. Renouf.
34. Coal City Co. et al. vs. Renouf.

COMMON PLEAS.

101. (old list) Quartin vs. Gibson.
102. (old list) Cook vs. Mills.
1. Conrad, Jr., vs. Hartman, et al.
3. McCafferty vs. Ann Reed, administratrix.
4. R. Monroe & Co. vs. Wagner Bros.
5. Barnaby et al. vs. Powell et al.
6. Gallagher vs. Baldwin township.
7. Shultz vs. Burns.
8. Warring vs. Bell.
9. Butcher vs. Smith.

THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

Affidavits of Coal Merchants and Pilots.

On Saturday Mr. Simpson Horner, on behalf of the coal merchants of this city and vicinity, drew up a statement, in the form of an affidavit, setting forth the reasons why the bridge over the Ohio, at Cincinnati, will, if completed as contemplated, prove a serious obstruction to navigation, and especially to the shipment of coal. This affidavit was drawn for the purpose of refuting the statements made by certain river pilots, in affidavits taken at the instance of the railroad company, and forwarded to the Congressional Committee, that the bridge would not obstruct the navigation. The affidavit was sworn and subscribed before United States Commissioner Gamble, on Saturday, and is in substance as follows:

That the bridge now being built at Cincinnati, if completed on the proposed plan, will prove a material and substantial obstruction to navigation:

1. Because one of the piers is in the channel of the river, and will have to be removed and placed one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet nearer the Ohio shore to clear the channel. As at present located, it will, obstruct, by the number of its stay stacles, renders it almost impossible, at an ordinary coal-boating stage of water, to shoot through the draw span without great risk of losing the entire fleet by striking against the pier, for the reason that at about sixteen hundred feet above the bridge the river current runs or leans strongly toward the Ohio shore, and therefore drops of from the Kentucky shore, thereby rendering it almost impossible to pass through the wide span without getting the boats under such a movement called "flanking," which can only be done where there is plenty of room.

2. That the draw, on the Kentucky side, as contemplated by the Bridge Company, is immediately at the foot of, or upon a shoal-bar, which, when at low draw, at an ordinary stage of water, inaccessible, and at a high stage of water the lowness of the would prevent the passage of tow boats.

The boats used in the coal trade are from thirty-five to forty-five feet high above the water line, and the largest and most profitable boats are from forty-one to forty-five feet. The water in the channel at Cincinnati when navigable for towing coal, is generally fifteen feet and upwards, and that the greatest amount of coal is run when a stage of water of not less fifty feet high—that the river rises to over sixty feet —that at a stage of over thirty feet most of the tow boats have reached their destination, and that they cannot be reduced without impairing their efficiency and rendering them unsafe.

The affidavit closes with the declaration that the intervening obstacles along the Ohio shore, above and below the contemplated bridge, would for the same time will render the bridge an almost total blockade to the coal trade.

Appended to the affidavit is a statement endorsing the facts and conclusions contained therein, which is signed by Jones, Rodgers & Co., Wm. Graham, N. J. Birley, Duncan, Cornell & Co., M. Bailey & Co., Wm. Rodgers, Hemphill, Agnew & Co., Wm. Blackmore, O'Neill & Co., Wm. Donshee, Wm. H. Brown, John H. R. Hare & Co., McCloskey, Stewart & Co., Hare Coal Co., Wm. Phillips, Jr., and Iron City Coal Co., John Gilmore and Culp & Gamble and others.

Mr. Walton, left the city on Saturday night for Washington with the affidavit.

Affidavits of Pilots.

The following affidavit has also been sworn to and subscribed before the United States Commissioner, by John Ferguson, a pilot on the Ohio river, and the affidavit was signed and severally sworn to by fifty-six other pilots on the Ohio river, all of whom are residents of this city and vicinity, and who concur in every material statement contained in the paper. The affidavit reads as follows:

Before me, the subscriber, a Commissioner of the United States, came John Ferguson, who being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith, as follows:

That he is a citizen of Pennsylvania, and resides in the borough of Philipsburg, on the south side of the Ohio river, twenty-four miles below the city of Pittsburgh; that he has been employed as a pilot, and is an Ohio river pilot, and has been for thirty-seven years, and has followed said trade in the steamers run by steam on the Ohio river, from the largest packet steamer to the smallest propeller; has built, owned and commanded steamers and packets for the trade on the Mississippi rivers; is now, and has been for many years, familiar with the steamboat and coalboat channel in the Ohio river, at all stages of water, from Pittsburgh to Louisville.

He further saith, that since the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company put the piers of its bridge in the said Ohio river, Cincinnati, he has piloted crafts around said piers, and is familiar with the location of the said bridge, and particularly the pier on the Kentucky side of the river, and from the knowledge of his long experience, that the said pier stands in the channel. Some distance above the bridge, the river runs or leans very strongly towards the Ohio shore, and then draws off towards the Kentucky shore, reinforcing it very much, and at low stages of waters, almost impossible to avoid the last mentioned pier. That if said pier were placed one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet from the Ohio shore, leaving the wide span between the said pier and the next pier on the Kentucky shore, the boats would not the difficulty occasioned by the position of the said pier would be obviated. With the said first mentioned pier not placed, as aforesaid, the boats, in passing that stage, could not pass through without flanking, to do which would be unsafe, as it would require the engines and check the speed; the moment the engines are reversed and the speed checked, the boat would lose most of its steerage way, and in the act of the maneuver can only be made successfully in a wide river with plenty of room, and where there is room for the direction of the current for some distance above the place of obstruction is the same as at that point, thus enabling the boat, after it has passed the bow, before reaching the obstruction, in the proper relative position to pass it. That the channel current commences, at a point about fifteen hundred feet above the bridge, to lean strongly towards the Ohio shore, rendering it dangerous, if not entirely impossible, under ordinary circumstances, much more so under the extraordinary circumstances, to maneuver a fleet by hacking and flanking, so as to pass the pier; he further saith that in his opinion and belief, no pilot would undertake to run a fleet through said bridge after night-fall, unless compelled to do so, and in no case but the other conditions present to manage his fleet.

A short distance above the bridge, the channel is near the ohio shore; on the Kentucky side opposite, the shore bar at ordinary low water, is from the distance from the Kentucky shore to the Ohio shore, and also extends nearly down to the draw of said bridge; the shaw of said bridge is placed on the edge of said bar, and is at an inaccessible point, and therefore, at a stage of water not at a high stage of water, and then only for narrow and easily managed craft.

The necessary height of a steamboat, whether used for the transportation of freight and passengers, or for towing in fronts, and in the form of barges, according to capacity, above the water line. A boat with strength enough cannot be constructed below the greatest. That the present state of the coal trade fully demonstrates the economy, and therefore necessity, of using large, instead of small, towboats in the coal business; thereby greatly cheapening the cost of transportation. That the spring of the year, when the Ohio and Cincinnati ranges from twenty to forty-five feet, when coal freets are run, is the ordinary and best coal boating stage of the river, it is and will be impossible to pass under the said bridge with the towboats now used in the boat trade.

And, further, he saith, that from his long experience, and knowledge of boating on the Ohio river, he believes it to be impossible to reduce the height of towboats, freight and passenger boats, without impairing their capacity for business, and rendering them inefficient and unsafe.

And, further, he saith, that the said bridge, when completed on the present plan, will be a substantial and material obstruction to the navigation of the said river for freight and passenger boats, and, so far as the transportation of coal is concerned, that at present carried on, on said river, will amount almost to a blockade.

Death of an Old Military Officer.

Major Lawrence Taliaferro died at his residence in Bedford, Pa., on Saturday, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was born in 1900, and was first served in the war of 1812. He was Indian agent at Fort Snelling for twenty years, and was military storekeeper in this city from 1856 to 1861. Soon after the war broke out he was placed on the retired list, and had since resided at his home in Bedford. He was known to many in this city, and was connected by marriage with some of our best families.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS JUST RECEIVED.—Last week Hoffman & Haie received at the Opera House music store, No. 64 Fifth avenue, a large invoice of pianos and musical instruments, which will assist them in offering to their many friends and patrons a larger stock to select from. The popularity of this house among our citizens is shown by the large business done, place them at the head of the music dealers in this city. An inspection of the goods just received is very respectfully requested. The finest musical instruments manufactured can always be found at the Opera House music store.

SALARIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Hon. D. N. White's Bill Relating to Fees and Salaries—Another Bill on the Same Subject, by Hon. M. S. Humphreys.

We are indebted to Hon. D. N. White for a copy of his bill relating to the fees and salaries of county officers, which is as follows:

Relating to the fees, salaries and duties of county officers in Allegheny county:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, all fees of office or law now received for official services rendered by the Sheriff, the Prothonotary, the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and the Court of the Orphans' Court, the Recorder, the Register, the Coroner, the District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney, of Allegheny county, by their clerks or deputies, shall be paid invariably in advance before or at the time of rendering the service, and if any of said officers neglect to require and receive said fees before or at the time of performing said service, they shall be held personally responsible, and shall be required to pay over the same to the County Treasury, as hereinafter provided in the case of fees collected: *Provided*, That this requirements shall not apply to fees chargeable upon the County Treasury.

SEC. 2. That each of the above mentioned officers shall keep a special cash book, in which all fees, and moneys received for fees, shall be entered on the day and date on which they are received or earned, where they are chargeable upon the county, specifying the title of the case, for what service and from whom received, and on the first Monday of each and every month after the month of July aforesaid, shall pay into the County Treasury all the moneys so received during the preceding months, taking duplicate receipts therefor, a copy of which he shall deposit with the Controller of the county, together with a transcript in detail of his cash book for the preceding month, to which he shall make oath or affirmation before the Controller, that the said transcript or schedule contained a true, full and exact list of moneys for fees received or earned, where the fees are chargeable upon the county for service rendered, received or receivable or earned in his office or by the clerks or deputies during the preceding months, and that he has not received or will not be able to receive from any person or persons whatsoever, for any official services or duty, any other fees, compensation or emolument for services rendered, received or earned, and it shall be the duty of the Controller to file said receipt and transcript in his office, and to charge the County Treasurer with the money for fees so paid in; provided, that the Sheriff shall be authorized in default of his cash book for the preceding month, to which he shall make oath or affirmation as aforesaid, to present a statement of his cash book for the preceding month, and keep open the same without prejudice to his cash book for the succeeding month, and shall not be required to close his cash book for the month of July aforesaid, but may